Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experiences, ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 45 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

23rd Feb.	—	Angora	...	4208
24th "	—	Karmala	—	8938
6th Mar.		Lyanza †		6695
15th "		Chyber	...	8946
5th "		Baroda	...	11540 Extra
20th March	—	Devanha	...	8992
27th March		Morea	...	6804 to Marseill s only
rd April	—	Kasamir	...	884

† Conveying Troops.

*The Morea will terminate her voyage at Marseilles where passengers and baggage for London will be transferred direct to the Mantua which will await her arrival.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

18th March	Dilwara	5,378	To China

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

23rd Feb.	— Lhasa	..	Kara 1 Direct.
23rd "	— Purnea	..	Busreh direct
23rd "	— Linga	..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports
15th "	— Karoa	—	East South Africa via Porebunder

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arrang ed with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yeboshi Maru	M Kitamura	3958	19th Feb.	26th Feb.
Sagano Maru	M. Tomita	3819	15th Feb	26th Fe
Kimi Maru	..	3193	9th Feb.	3rd Mar.
Yetsofu Maru	Y. Arakida	4141	28th Feb.	3rd Mar
Tenshin Maru	C Hideshima	4021	28th Feb.	13th Mar

*Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For Freight apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Lilee Buildings,
Nicholy Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan).

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—147 Vessel Gross Tonnage 468,60

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination
Bushu Maru	K Uc'shi	13th Feb	23rd Feb.	Japan
Yuki Maru	T Yasuda	13th Feb	25th Feb	Japan
Siam Maru	D Imasumi	23th Feb	10th Mar.	Japan
Indo Maru	S Arai	28th ..	10th Mar.	Japan
Shingo Maru.	..	13th Mar.	23 d	Japan

For Freight apply to:

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Yusa Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S. S. " LOYALTY. "

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

10th April 1920.
8th June 1920.

FARES.

1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.

There is no deck accommodation for servants.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.

Telegraphic address "Jalanath".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches—

Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

London Office—

2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subsbribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,58,72,400/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,50,31,368/12

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND.	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. E. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen. 37,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 7,050,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

London	Yokohama	Karenko
New York	Moji	Keelung
Shanghai	Amoy	Mukung
Hongkong	Canton	Taitoh
Singapore	Foochow	Shinchiku
Batavia	Hankow	Taichu
Semarang	Kiukiang	Taman
Soorabaya	Swatow	Takow
Tokyo	Ako	Tamsui
Kobe	Giran	Towe..
Osaka	Kagi	Bangkok

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
50, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 5,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 62,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Ringomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriabirashe
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager
Ghurshgate Street, Bombay
Post Box No. 889.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	10,55,700	0	0
Reserve Funds	10,50,000	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gajan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	99,00,000
RESERVE FUND	84,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.

H. P. SPRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.

(Registered in the Transvaal.)

With which are incorporated.

The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.

Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE	£4,015,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.

LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).

NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street

OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.

Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.

BILLS negotiated and collected.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Baghdad, Basrah, Kuwait, Hillah, Mosul, Basrah City.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£110,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T., (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esqr., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Sir James Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
J. H. Batty, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH:—Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 97,407

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.)
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE, Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhucandas Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Premchand Chunilal).
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI, Esq., Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

SAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

JUST READY

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HATS

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats, — at Rs. 15/- each.
Georgette Hats, — at " 15/- "
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats, at Rs. 20/- "
Tameshanta Hats, — at Rs. 10 & Rs. 12/8 each

AHMED E ESAALI

MERCERS, MILLINERS & LADIES' DRESS MAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 479.

ATLANTIC ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

MESSRS. ALLEN BROS. & CO. (INDIA) LTD.

CANADA BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

beg to advise the Insuring Public that having secured the Marine Agency of the Atlantic Assurance Company, Limited, they are now prepared to accept Marine Insurance on behalf of the Company.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 120,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 67,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

U. AIWAWA.
Manager.
Post Box No. 397.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:

14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kalantan)	Penang
Delhi		Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

E. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

LIFE ASSURANCE

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MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST

It will repay you to send for a copy.

Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000

Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)

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HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Estd. 1891

Head Office: 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA

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THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

118, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Goculjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljee Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Forms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.

Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

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Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Comptroller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

BAIN & Co., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency.
11, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ICY-HOT

BOTTLE AND CARAFE KEEPS CONTENTS EITHER COLD OR STEAMING HOT FOR 24 HOURS

Invaluable for House-keepers, Nurses, Campers, Travellers, Automobilists.

Illustrated Price List Free

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HUMMUM STREETFORT BOMBAY

THE

Persian Hair Dye.

India's Very Best

(1) It turns Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."

Tested at the Government Chemical Laboratory.

Mungid, and also from all known Chemists Chemists, MADON and SONS, M. T. MADON, Market, NAROTAM GIRDHAR, Jums and Druggists.

To be had from:—Army and Navy Co-operative Society Ltd. Messrs KEMP & Co. Ltd., PHILLIPS and Co., Ltd., PHILMORE and Co. Cumballa Hill, THOMSON Price Re. 1.

SOLE AGENTS:—

HORMUSJI DOSABHOY & CO.,

Telephone No. 511. BOMBAY No. 4.

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CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA

Mammoth stock of

Ironware, Plateware, Enamelware, Crockery, Cutlery etc., etc.

ALLADIN DHANJI

SHOP No. 33 Shaik Memon Street BOMBAY

SHOWROOM 6/7 Lohar Chaw, Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

LILLIPUT POCKET STOVE

No. 96

FOR CAMPERS, HUNTERS, etc

Price Rs 20. Postage Extra

All kinds of stoves and parts in stock.

CALL AT

D. R. WAGLE,

GIRGAON STOVE DEPOT

near Tram Terminus, Girgaon.

UNBREAKABLE PATENT CHIMNEY

Made by Natural Mica, No, 10, 14, 15, 20, 30, 40, Hanging, Table, Wall Dietz Lantern Chimneys, Gas, Petrol, and American Lantern Chimneys.

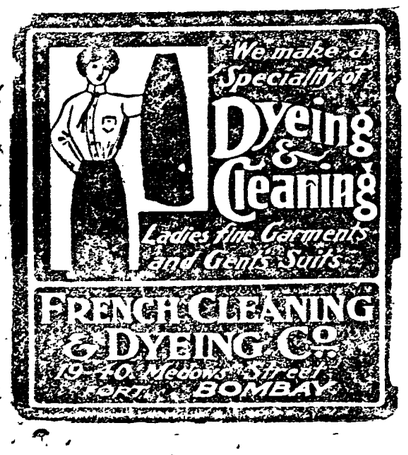
Illustrated Price-list free.

Manufacturers:—

Messrs DAVDA & CO.,

Near Mumbadevi Fountan,

Post No, 3, BOMBAY.



REMOVED TO NEW HANUMAN GULLY NAKA.

DEVJI MALJI

JEWELLERS

Telephone No. 4487.

New Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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Gold Ornaments

Fancy Silverware

Diamond & Pearl Jewellery, etc.

OF THE LATEST STYLE.

IF YOU NEED

High Class English and American Furniture suitable for Palaces, Hotels and Messes large stock of Iron Combination Bedsteads and Perambulators always in stock.

Furniture for Sale & Hire

At Moderate Rates.

ALLABUX SOMJEE DOSSA

Allabux Building, 29,-33 Chuckla Street

Tele *graph*—CAMPKITS
phone—2148.

For quality house wiring consult me;

A. Swan—Benfold.

Eastern Electric & Trading Co.,

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Post Box No. 459.

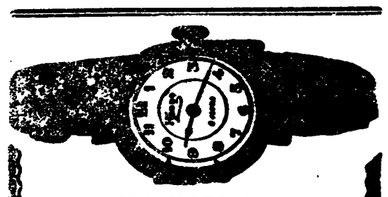
Telegrams:—"EASLEKTRIK", Bombay.

Also at

Karachi, Lahore and Amritsar.

Price Rs. 2, 0-12-0, 0-8-0.

Mohini Agency, JUMA MASJID BOMBAY



ALL SORTS OF

LADIES' & GENTS' WATCHES CLOCKS & TIMEPIECES

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To cure all aches and pains and sprains, inflammation, cough, colds, cuts, bruises, etc.

IS

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The first-aid family remedy. Costs 10 As. only. Get one and keep it handy. Sold everywhere.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

THE REX

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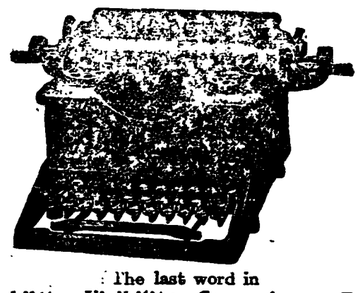

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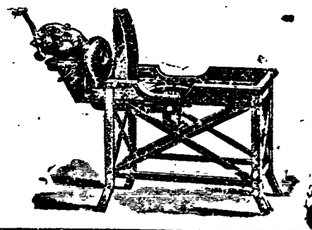

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

1st Sunday in Lent, 22nd February, 1920.

St. Thomas Cathedral, Church Gate Street.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), Merbeake. Hymns 90, 94, 185, 324. 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Anthem Chants—Hymns 92, 183, 169. Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 5-15 a.m. On Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7.45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), 5-15 Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

St. John the Evangelist (Afghan Memorial Church), Colaba.—8 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 10 a.m. Parade Service and Matins; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C.M.S.), Girgaum.—English Services—8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon; Collection for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service at 9.30 a.m.; Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura.—10 a.m. Tamil Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays). Rev. J. Martyn in charge.

St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8-15 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m Evening Service.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a.m. Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Oomarkhadi.—6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.; Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—No services during October.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi. 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion or Matins, alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Tamil Service.

St. Andrew's Church, Morland Road.—(Marathi) and (Gujarathi), 7-30 a.m. Matins; 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Gujarathi Service; 5 p.m. Urdu Evensong and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Marathi Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Masagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral, Kalbadevi—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Ignatius, Jacob Circle.—Masses; 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service 6 p.m (Week days: 6-30 a.m., 7 a.m.).

Rosary Church, Masagon.—5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6 p.m.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla.—Hours of Mass 5-30, 7 8 and 9 a.m. Evening Service at 6 o'clock.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—5-30 a.m., 6-30 a.m., Mass; 8-30 a.m. High Mass; 6-30 p.m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvasso, Dadar.—Sunday Services. Masses at 5 a.m., 6-30 a.m., 7-45 a.m. and 9-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's, Bandra Hill.—9-30 a.m. Mass.

St. Anne's Chapel, Palli Hill, Bandra.—7 a.m. Mass and Benediction of Blessed Sacrament. Week days 6-45 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul.—5, 5-30 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Tereca's Chapel, Girgaum.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Benediction.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m. Mass with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

The Church of Immaculate Concention, Mount Poinsur, Borivli.—Mass 8-30 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street.—9-30 a.m. Morning Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—6 30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher Rev. R. M Gray. 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 9.30 a.m. United Service in St Andrew's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Morning Service, in English. 8 a.m.: Gujarathi Service, 9-30 a.m. Marathi Service 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m. Morning Service Byculla; 9-30 a.m. Sunday School Parel; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service, Parel.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla.—8-30 a.m. Sunday School; 9-45 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—9-45 a.m. Sunday School; 11 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—9 a.m. Sunday School; 4-30 p.m Marathi Service.

Bombay Y. M. C. A.—12-15 p.m. Bible Study Class; 8 p.m. Song Service.

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St. Peter's Armenian Church.—8 a.m. Matins; 9-30 a.m. Holy Mass.

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PROSPECTUS.

Aims and Objects:—The Company has been formed for the purposes set out in the Memorandum of Association and principally with the object of acquiring, exploiting and developing the extensive tracts of land, estates and forests in Malabar and surrounding places, which abound in rich varieties of timber and other wood and of turning to account the produce and products thereof and also of planting and growing therein, timber, wood, bamboos, India-rubber, coffee, pepper, tea, cocoanut and other trees, plants and other crops and of preparing and manufacturing out of the produce and products thereof, wax, honey, coir, charcoal, paper, oils, and essences, paints, varnishes and colours, dyes and chemicals and other substances, and of capturing elephants inhabiting the said lands and forests or found therein.

PROSPECTS:—Most of these forest areas are situate in the valleys and on the slopes of the main wall of the Western Ghats, within a radius of forty miles of Calicut, the chief port of the district. These hills rise from 50 to 300 feet above the sea-level, and abound in infinite varieties of rich timber, such as teak, rose-wood, ebony benteak, mesuaferrea, irul, benga, red and white cedar etc. not to mention the immense possibilities in forest produce, such as bamboo, cane, honey, wax, etc. Most of the river systems of Malabar take their origin in one or other of these ridges, affording cheap facilities for river transport, which is the outstanding feature of the timber trade in Malabar. The proverbially regular Monsoons of Malabar and the perennial streams in which these forest slopes abound, render the project of utilising the natural situation for the development of power projects, either for the working of timber or for other industries, full of immense possibilities.

These forest areas are largely held by private owners as absolute property, with all the usual proprietary rights, including that of trapping elephants. Such tracts can be acquired on long leases or by purchases on very favourable terms.

The superior quality of Malabar timber is common knowledge. Owing to lack of systematic and scientific working of these forests in Malabar, the local output of timber has not been very large, and the timber too has not received the wide recognition which it deserves. Under expert management and scientific working, the Malabar timber, especially the more valuable varieties can be made to occupy a very high position in the timber market.

It need hardly be pointed out that the demand for good timber is an ever increasing one, and it is believed that the valuable timber areas in Malabar can be very profitably acquired and utilised to meet this demand. To take but one instance:—

"The demand for railway sleepers is so great, that investigations had to be carried out by the Forest Department to utilise the 'Auxiliary Species' of wood for that purpose, and thus to minimise the shortage of supplies caused by the ever increasing demand made by the Indian Railway Companies. That difficulty has been experienced by the railway authorities in obtaining adequate supplies of sleepers is common knowledge, and as a proof of this assertion, if any is necessary, one has only to re[illegible] ments showing the imports during recent years of Australian and American sleepers into India, and to remember that iron ties are commonly found in use in the main lines, running far from the sleeper producing areas. Another factor has to be taken into consideration with this demand for sleepers, and that is, that the railway systems of India are ever expanding and that the rate of construction is likely to increase very considerably after the war, so that not only will large number of sleepers be required for new lines, but the annual recurring demands for maintenance will also be increased." (Indian Forest Records, Government of India; Vol. 6, part 4.)

The rapid strides, which India has been taking in the direction of shipbuilding will not fail to make the demand for good timber more pressing. It is proposed to establish timber depots at convenient parts in Malabar and Bombay and elsewhere, and also, if so advised, to utilise such timber in construction of country crafts for the present. Installation of sawmills and wood-working machinery at various depots will be immediately taken in hand.

"Among India's natural resources, her forests are not the least. The war has had a considerable effect in drawing attention to the importance of forest industries. To take but an example, the question of future supply and control of teak timber for the shipbuilding-world has been under consideration. Steps will be necessary to maintain and increase the outturn of this timber, of which more than 25,000 tons were required in 1916-17, at a valuation of over £3,00,000. War conditions have also drawn attention to the necessity of improved arrangements for the supply of timber for military requirements, for railways and other Government departments." (India in 1917-18, being the Report for presentation to Parliament from the Government of India.)

FACILITIES:—The province of Malabar affords wide facilities for the working of the rich timber areas on a comparatively economic scale. The main factors that go to ensure these facilities are:—

(1) the intersection of well maintained metalled roads which for a great part run through the forest areas.

(2) The average of rainfall which feeds number of streams and rivulets running through the areas, which for a large part the year provide cheap transport facilities

(3) The existence of elephants which when captured are found to be very useful for e purposes of transport.

(4) The proximity of the forest areas to important seaports and railway stations.

It may also be noted that labour is available in plenty for felling and converting timber at all seasons of the year.

TIMBER WORKING DATA.—The following are the timber working data estimated on a conservative basis after making full allowance for contigencies:—

TIMBER WORKING DATA FOR MONTHLY OUTPUT OF 20,000 CFT.—

			Daily Wages	Monthly wages.
20	Felling Coolies		Rs. 20	600
10	Elephants dragging 675 cft.		,, 100	3,000
50	Candies, for rafting down the river at the rate of Rs. 3 per candy.		,, 150	4,500
Stationary Postage, etc.			,, 3	90
Typist and Accountant				60
Maintenance of Inspection horses				60
Depot establishment:—				
	Manager	200		
	Accountant	100		
	Timber Maistry	30		
	Rental	50		
	Two peons	20		
				400
Superintendent's Salary				500
Medical Supervision				60
			Rs.	9,270
Extraordinary Contingencies.				730
20,000 c. ft. a month.			Rs.	10,000

Allowing Rs. 730 for extraordinary contingencies we put down an expenditure of about Rs. 10,000 for every 20,000 c.ft. of timber drawn to port, thus working an average of 8 as. per cft. which sells at the lowest at Re. 1. per cft. or a net profit of 100 per cent. on the expenditure.

It must be pointed out here that the important ports in Malabar like Calicut and Tellichery always command a ready market for timber, a great portion of which is exported direct to the Persian Gulf ports. The purchases are effected by the Arabs at attractive prices.

It is also proposed to take up suitable areas for the plantation of rubber coffee, tea, pepper and other valuable spices. The existence of many thousands of acres of prosperous rubber and tea plantations is an unmistakable proof of high fertility and the very favourable climatic conditions of the soil. The plantations will of course be put under expert management and supervision.

In this connection the Government Report above referred to, says:—"Since the outbreak of the war, the exports of rubber have remarkably increased and now amount to nearly eight and a half million pounds, i.e., eight times the annual average export during the five years before the war."

A reference to the Government statistics will prove highly instructive.

RUBBER: Of the total 10,062 acres of rubber plantation in the Madras Presidency Malabar alone claims 8,783 acres. The export of raw rubber from India in 1917-18 and in 1918-19 aggregated 8,430,089 lbs. and 12,172,970 lbs. respectively, of which 5,790,781 and 8,239,045 lbs. were contributed by the Madras Presidency, or in short, 7/10 of the whole of the rubber export goes from Madras.

The following figures will prove the enormous rise in the export of rubber:—

Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.
2,605,568 lbs.	£524,486	13,907,123 lbs.	£1,669,527

TEA:

Regarding the export of tea, 27,067,411 lbs. of tea were exported in 1918-19 from Madras, (Tutiocorin, Cochin and Calicut) as against 21,995,467 lbs., in 1914-15.

COFFEE:—As regards Coffee plantation and export, the trade is practically confined to Southern India. Out of the total of 257,378 cwts. exported from the Madras Presidency in 1913-14 i.e., 99 per cent. of the whole coffee export of India, 250,655 cwts., went from Tellicherry Calicut and Mangalore.

PEPPER:—The average value of the export from the Malabar coast ports approximates of £300,000 a year. In 1918-19, 12,846,748 lbs. of the value of £408,889 were exported from India. The price has gone from 4.5d. per lb. in 1914-15 to 9d. per lb. in 1918-19. As regards the distribution of the trade in India, in 1913-14 out of the total export of 13,879,964 lbs., of the value of £289,943, the Madras Presidency, which practically means the South-Western coast, contributed 12,065,786 lbs., of the value of £246,177.

The Company will, in proper time, investigate into and obtain expert advice regarding the possibilities of fully utilising the various other forest produce, such as wax, bamboo lac, honey, choir, etc., on an economic scale and of recovering such bye-products and to carry on such forest industries, as will be profitable, the chief of which will be the manufacture of (a) Seed Oils, (b) Essential Oils, (c) Wood distillation, (d) Charcoal, (e) Paper.

In connection with paper pulp industry, special mention must me made of the rich bamboo areas in Malabar, which can be utilised in its manufacture. "This is an industry in which extensive development is possible and bamboo forests, at present little exploited will no doubt in time, be worked to their full capacity in the manufacture of paper pulp." (*The Work of the Forest Department in India, Government publication*, 1917.)

It is common knowledge that the average returns of the dividends of the companies engaged in the timber and the allied trades are very satisfactory.

The Agents have entered into a contract for the lease of an extensive tract of rich forest land, measuring about 20,000 acres or approximately 30 square miles, comprising a long strip of forests on the slopes and the valleys of the main wall of the Western Ghats about 25 miles from Calicut, the chief port of the Malabar district. This is what a reputed forest expert who has inspected the area, has to say with regard to this forest tract, "with sufficient capital in hand, the purchase money may be recovered in full by a couple of years of sensible work, WITHOUT IN THE SLIGHTEST INJURING THE CAPITAL VALUE OF THESE FORESTS."

The Agents have also acquired plantations with Rubber and Coffee growing in them and yielding a good yearly return. The yield, it need not be pointed out, can be greatly increased under the management of the Company.

Mr. D. D. Sabnis of the Managing Agents' firm, has also entered into a contract for the assignment to him of the leases of two extensive forest tracts in Malabar. The area of these two forests is estimated at about square miles.

The Agents are also negotiating for the leases of other valuable areas on very favourable terms, and are confident of securing them, before long.

The Directors are glad to announce that the Agents have offered to place all their rights under the various contracts and options at the disposal of the Company, WITHOUT RETAINING ANY PROFIT TO THEMSELVES IN ANY FORM, and have left the acceptance of the offer of the transfer of the valuable rights entirely at the discretion of the Directors.

Arrangements have also been made to secure the services of a Forest Expert with European qualifications and long experience, to act as the consulting forest expert to the Company.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION:—The minimum subscription on which the Directors proceed to allotment is 10,000 shares.

QUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS:—By the Articles of Association of the Company it is provided that the qualification of a Director other than the ex-officio Director shall be his holding at least one hundred shares in the Company registered in his name and it shall be his duty, with regard to such qualification, to comply with the provisions of Section 85 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS:—The following are the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company as to the remuneration of Directors:—

117. The remuneration of every Director inclusive of the Director ex-officio shall be Rs. 45 for the Chairman, and Rs. 30 for every other Director, or such greater or less amount, the Directors may from time to time fix, for every meeting of the Board attended by him respectively. The Directors shall also be paid such further remuneration as the Company in General Meeting from time to time determine. The Directors shall also be entitled to be paid all travelling and other expenses, incurred by them respectively, for attending and returning from Board and Committee Meetings, or in or about the performance of their duties as Directors.

118. If any Director shall be called upon to go or to reside out of Bombay, on the Company's business or otherwise perform extra services, (which expression shall include work done by a Director in signing certificates of shares, or debentures issued by the Company, or work done by him as member of any Commiittee formed by the Directors) the Directors may arrange with such Director for such special remuneration for such services, either by way of salary, commission or the payment of a stated sum of money, as they shall think fit and the remuneration may be either in addition to, or in substitution of, his remuneration above provided.

COMMISSION:—No commission exceeding 2 per cent. of the normal value of shares will be paid to brokers, or underwriters.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES:—The preliminary expenses which the Directors are authorised to pay under the Articles of Association of the Company are estimated at Rs. 15,000 exclusive of the commission hereinabove mentioned.

AGREEMENTS:—The following agreement will be entered into:—

A contract between the Company and Messrs. Sabnis and Company, whereby the latter are appointed as the Managing Agents of the Company for a period of forty years unless they shall voluntarily resign the office and subject to various terms and conditions, as to remuneration and otherwise as are contained in the Agreement, which is annexed as schedule to the Articles of Association of the Company. This remuneration under this agreement is fixed at an office allowance of Rs. 1,000 per mensem and a commission at the rate of 12½ per cent. on the annual nett profits made by the Company, as therein defined.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS:—Mr. D. D. Sabnis, the ex-officio Director, who is also the promoter of the Company, is interested in the hereinabove mentioned Agreement, relating to the appointment of the firm of Messrs. Sabnis and Company as the Managing Agents of the Company.

VOTES OF MEMBERS:—Under the Articles of Association of the Company each member is to have one vote in respect of every share held by him.

INSPECTION:—Copies of the Memorandum and the Articles of Association of the Company and the said abovementioned Agreement can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company, at any time during business hours and any person applying for shares in this Company will be deemed to have inspected the documents and the Agreement above referred to and to be bound by the same. A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is attached to this prospectus and forms part of it.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES:—Application for shares should be made upon the form accompanying the prospectus and forwarded either to the Company's Bankers or to the Company direct at its registered office together with a remittance of the amount of the application money.

The issue of shares is subject to the condition that the Company may issue certificates of the share at any time within a year from date of allotment.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares alloted is less than the number applied for, the balance of deposit will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment. Failure to pay any future instalment on shares alloted when due, will render previous payment liable to forefeiture.

Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the office of the Company.

Dated at Bombay this 16th day of February, 1920.

GOKULDAS K. PAREKH.
HARILAL DESAIBHAI DESAI.
R. R. SHIRGAOKAR.
ABDUL KADIR HAJI ISMAIL.
MORARJI VUSSONJEE MUNJEE.
MAFATLAL GAGALBHAI.
D. D. SABNIS.

Reg. No.

The Malabar Forests & Rubber Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

Authorised Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000

Divided (into) 2,00,000 (two lacs) shares of Rs. 50 each.

To

The Directors of
THE MALABAR FORESTS & RUBBER Co., Ltd.
16, Oak Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to the ..... th sum of Rs. ..... being a deposit of Rs. 5/- (five) per share payable on application for ..... shares of Rs. 50/- each of the above company I/we request you to allot to me/us ..... shares and I/we hereby authorise you to place my/our name upon the register of members in respect of the shares so allotted; and I/we agree to accept such shares or any smaller number you may allot to me/us subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

It is understood that the company may issue a Certificate in respect of the above shares at any time within a year from the date of allotment.

Name in full .....

Description .....

Address .....

Date .....

Usual Signature .....

RECEIPT FOR APPLICATION MONEY.

Received this ..... day of ..... 1920 on account of THE MALABAR FORESTS AND RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED from ..... the sum of Rs. ..... being a deposit of Rs. 5/- per share upon ..... shares of Rs. 50/- each of the abovenamed Company.

The receipt, when returned to the applicant must be presented and if accompanied by receipt for the amount due on allotment will be exchanged in due course for a certificate.

N.B.—This form should be sent entire with the deposit Rs. 5 on each share to the Agents or Bankers of the Company.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

LOST—MECHANICAL ENGINEERING SECOND CLASS CIRTIFICATE No. 1786, dated 11th July, 1917. Prize Rs. 5 will be given to the founder.

GANDHISOMCHAND KASALCHAND,
8834 Kadakotdi Cambay.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

TO LET—Or long lease, a suitable up-to-date spacious ground floor will railed for Bank purposes at the junction of Hornby Road. Apply sharp Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8830

MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

ALLOTMENT LETTERS have already been posted to all shareholders. Those who have not received the same should communicate with the Agents. The shareholdes who have not yet paid up their allotment moneys are requested to pay the same into the office of the mills on or before the 28th day of February after which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. will be charged.

Dated this 20th February, 1920.

(Sd.) MOOLJI HARIDAS & S. NARANJI & CO.,
Agents.

"Henshaw Building",
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. 8862

WANTED ARAB RACE HORSE.

WANTED—A ARAB RACE HORSE II or III division. Apply with full particulars as to age, colour, under whose training and price etc. Sellers will please apply to Box No. 94, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 8798

WASTE FOR SALE.

TENDERS are invited for selling all sorts of cotton and yarn wastes from intending purchasers. A deposit of Rs. 200 only will be taken with each tender.

Forms of tender can be had at the Morarji Goculdas Spg. & Wg. Co., Ltd., Parel., till the 24th instant between the working hours. We do not bind ourselves to accept the highest offer.

MANAGER,
Morarji Goculdas Mills, Parel.
8736

NOTICE.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—One Ruston & Procter C. C. Type 32 B. H. P. CRUDE OIL ENGINE in perfectly good and working order with water tanks, all pipe connections and Exhaust pipes. Apply UNION LUBRICATING OIL COMPANY, 25/29, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. 8735

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an Agreement dated the 12th day of August, 1919, VITHALDAS KARSONDAS and GOMTIBAI, widow of Gapaldas Karsondas, have agreed to sell to our client, Mr. MOOSA HAJI UMAR, their property situate at Mahim, Old Nos. 11, 414 New No. C/3457, Old Survey No. 5/92, and New Survey No. D/32, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward Nos. 5018 (1), 5018 (2), 5018 (3), 5018 (4), 5019 (1), 5019 (2) and (3) and 5019 (4), Street Nos. 346, 346A 346B, 346C, 347, 347A, 347B and 347C, and containing by admeasurement 4,884 square yards or thereabouts, that the said Vithaldas Karsondas alleges to have cancelled the contract and attempts are being made by him and the said Gomtibai to sell the said property to some one else. Notice is therefore hereby given that all persons are hereby warned from entering into a contract with the said Vithaldas Karsondas and Gomtibai for the purchase of the said property. Our client has already filed a suit against the said Vithaldas Karsondas and Gomtibai for specific performance of the Agreement.

Dated this 20th day of February, 1920.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. Moosa Haji Umar.
8851

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAVERI CHANDULAL GOCULDAS, JAVERI LALBHAI CHANDULAL JAVERI RATIBHAI CHANDULAL and JAVERI SARABHAI CHANDULAL, of Ahmedabad, have contracted to sell the undermention d porperty to our clients

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance mortgage, sale gift, lease lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of permanent leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwellings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Parel, on the North side of Kalachauki Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 62 New No. 14202 New Survey No. No. 2512 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under F Ward Nos. 899 (1) 899 (2) 1000 1001 (2). 1001 (2A). 1001 (2B), and Street Nos. 5, 5A, 6, 7A, 7AA and 7AAA and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Gribbin Work shops on or towards the West by the chawls of the late Laxmidas Khimji on or towards the North by a public passage and beyond it by the Dinsha Petit Mill and on or towards the South by the said Kalachauki Road, and which said premises are now occupied by the Vendors, their joint family and tenants.

Dated this 20th day of February, 1920.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8848

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BY DIRECTION OF THE INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

Textiles Goods for Sale by Tender.

MATERIAL.		Minimum quantity sabable.
Bedford cord cotton Khaki 27"	yards	500
Cotton long cloth bleached 27"	do.	5000
Flannelette cotton 27"	"	1000
Cotton Brown 31"	"	1000
Flannel Union Grey 28"	"	1000
do. 54"	"	1000
Do. Natural 30"	"	1000
Towelling cloth 28"	"	1000
Drill cotton khaki 27"	"	1000
Pagri Cloth Khaki 36"	"	2000
Union Blanket Cloth 54"	"	500
Blue Dungri Cloth 27"	"	1000
Putto Cloth	"	500
Mosqueto Netting Various widths	"	1000
Cloth Drab Waterproof for great Coats 54"	"	500
Blankets Woollen	No.	100
Do. cotton	No.	100
Foot Bandages	No.	1000
Woollen Mittens	airs.	1000
Kit Bags	No.	500
Khaki Kullahs	No.	1000
Webbing Cotton Khaki 2"	Yards.	5000
Tape " " 1"	"	5000
" " " 2"	"	5000
" " Drab 1"	"	5000
" " Grey 1"	"	5000
White Flannelette Shirts	No.	5000
" " Vests	No.	500
Tooth Brushes	No.	1000

The above stores are available at the Bombay depots.

Enquiries regarding these stocks may be made and samples obtained from the undersigned.

All weights and measurements are approximate only.

All goods offered are subjects to being unsold and subject also to their not being required for military purposes.

Every reasonable care has been taken to selects samples representative of the stocks but no transactions are on the basis of "Sales by sample." Prospective buyers should therefore obtain permission to view the stocks if at all possible. Concessions to buyers on a large scale will be considered.

Other textile stores which may hereafter be declared surplus will be notified from time to time.

D. RILEY,
CAPTAIN,
Assistant Controller (Textiles)
New Customs House,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BALING PRESSES FOR SALE.

THE following baling presses in charge of the Supply and Transport Corps are for sale. Particulars can be obtained from and all necessary references should be made to the OFFICERS-IN-CHARGE of the Supply Depots at the places where the presses are.

Tenders for the purchase of the presses will be received by the different Officers-in-Charge up to noon on MONDAY, 15th March, 1920.

The presses are located as follows:—One at Agra, one (complete with oil Engine) at Bombay, one at Chaman, one at Sibi, one at Meerut, one at Lahore Cantonment.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board.

New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 12th February, 1920.
8706

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AN enumeration of house-occupants in the City of Bombay will shortly be commenced for the purpose of preparing an electoral roll of persons eligible to vote at elections to the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay to be formed under the Reforms Scheme.

The information required in connection with each house occupant includes (a) name, (b) caste, (c) age, (d) occupation, (e) monthly rent paid, (f) income-tax paid, (g) languages in which literate, (h) degree of Bombay University, if any, with date of graduation, and (i) rank in Indian Army in the case of retired officers and non-commissioned officers.

The public are requested to co-operate in the work by having the required information ready and supplying it to the enumerators when they call.

C. N. SEDDON,
Reforms Commissioner,
Bombay.

Science Institute Building,
Mayo Road, Fort,
Bombay, 11th February, 1920.
8617

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—SHOPS and BLOCKS of Rooms in brand new Buildings at Poi Bovri, Parel, at the junction of Dadar Road and Bhoiwada Cross Road, opposite Poi Bovri Tramway Terminus, and two minutes walk from Elphinstone Road and Parel Stations. Blocks of Rooms for Hindus only. Apply Mr. GURU LAXMAN, at the premises.
8159

THE INDIAN LION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
13, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE COMPANY has commenced to write FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS from the 22nd January, 1920, and is prepared to accept risks at current rates of Premium.

Applications for Agencies from Influential Parties are invited.

MANILAL MAGGANLAL & BROTHERS,
Managing Agents.
8388

FOR SALE (Brand New).

ONE Iaille Perfection Marine Engine 20 H.P. 4 cylinder, Magneto (Bosch Ignition. Starting on petral (2 Schebler carburators) running on kerosine (four vaporisers). Two stroke circulating pump. Silent water cooled exhaust. Built in type reversing gear 22nd January, 1920.

JAL DINSHAW & Co., No. 6, Patni Building Princess Street. 8751

NOTICE.

THE INDIA INFORMATION BUREAU 1,400 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A., will be glad to furnish any commercial, educational and other information it can about the United States of America.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

THE TECHNICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION—Sir P. C. Ray, D.Sc., C.I.E., says. * * * are well-known to me and can certainly recommend them as analytical chemists, having trained them myself * * *"

Results of analyses guaranteed. For particulars, enquire of, THE DIRECTOR. 367 Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta. 7911

NOTICE.

THE Supply and Transport Embarkation, Bombay, OFFICERS' MESS is now CLOSING DOWN. All outstanding bills and claims must be submitted to the HONORARY SECRETARY prior to 15th March, 1920 after which date no claim can be entertained.

G. WARDELL, Lieut.-Colonel,
President.
8849

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

WANTED for immediate employment, two SHORTHAND-TYPISTS. Must be thoroughly competent in both Shorthand, Typewriting and General Correspondence work.

Pay to start with will range from Rs. 70 to Rs. 100 per mensem, plus war allowance (Rs. 20 so long as it is admissible) according to qualifications.

(Sd.) J. F. WATSON,
A.M.I.C.E.,
Trust Engineer

Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 20th February, 1920.
8850

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "Kimi Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from Japan via Singapore and requested to send in their Bills of Landing to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

NIPION YUSEN KAISHA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1053 of 1914.

GOVINDJEE HURSEY and others ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
RATTANBAI and others ..... Defendants.
and
Suit No. 1225 of 1915.
JETHABHAI HIRJI ..... Plaintiff
vs.
RATTANBAI and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree and Decretal Order of Reference made in the above Suits, bearing date the 9th day of September, 1919, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises hereinafter mentioned on Sunday, the 14th day of March, 1920, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or bungalow standing thereon, situate at Malad, Zilla Thana, in the Sub-District of Bandra, bearing No. 52 and containing by admeasurement 470 (four hundred and seventy) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a public road called Ghor Bunder Road, on or towards the West by a Gowan to Village Malad and beyond that fields belonging to Wishwanath Shankersett, on or towards the North by the fields belonging to Wishwanath Shankersett, and on or towards the South by a Gowan of a road to Malad Village. The survey number of the said land is not marked because no survey is made there till now. The thoka of the said land is eight and a half annas and is payable to the Khot of the village.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the Plaintiffs, in such No. 1053 of 1914, at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombai.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1920.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
8854

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership, heretofore subsisting between GOVIND PURSHOTTAM DAMANIA and GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIWANDAS, carrying on business as Ship Builders at Versova in the name of DAMANIA SHIP YARD from the 9th day of August, 1919, has been dissolved as from the 1st day of February 1920.

Our client, Mr. GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIWANDAS, will continue to carry on the said ship building business under the style or name of the VERSOVA SHIP YARD.

All persons, claiming any debt due and owing by the said Damania Ship Yard as from the 9th day of August, 1919, ar required to notify their claims to our client, Mr. Gopaldas Tricumji Jiwandas, within a week from the date hereof.

All persons, owing moneys to the said Ship Yard as from the 9th day of August, 1919, shall desist from making payment to the said Govind Purshottam Damania.

All persons, dealing with the said Govind Purshottam Damania in the name of Damania Ship Yard or in any other name, shall do so at their own risk.

Dated this 17th day of February, 1920.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Solicitors, High Court.
8787

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 2513 OF 1919.

Bai FATMABAI, widow of Ibrahim Saheb Abdul Hakim and another Plaintiffs.
vs.
RADIABAI, widow of Mahomedally Goolamhousein Miya Jan and others Defendants

PURSUANT to the directions contained in the Consent Decretal Order of Reference made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of September, 1919, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court in separate lots *at the respective premises* hereinafter mentioned, Lot No. 1 at 4.30 *P.M. and Lot No. II at 5 P.M.* (Standard Time) *on Saturday, the 6th day of March*, 1920.

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.—All that piece or parcel of [illegible] land or ground containing by admeasurement 20 feet in breadth and 50 feet length or thereabouts with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and stables standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the East side Nishanpada Road in the Registration District and Sub-district Bombay, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. [illegible] and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2011 and Street Nos. 135-1-2 and bounded as follows: on or towards the East by the said Nishanpada Road, on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Jaffer Manomed Mistry and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Mia Jan Subedar.

LOT NO. II.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground belonging to the Fazandar Parsi Jehangir Bezonji, containing by admeasurement 80 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house erected thereon, situate at Nishanpada Road, formerly known as Bengalpura or Oomerkhadi Road, in the Registration and Sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3159 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Old No. 96 and now under B Ward No. 2850. Street Nos. 5, 7, 115, 117 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by property of Khoja Susi Jamat, on or towards the West by the said Nishanpada Road formerly known as the Bengalpura or Oomerkhadi Road, on or towards the North by the house of Kessowji Jadawji and on or towards the South by the private passage and the house of Khoja Rahimtulla Khakakdina.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Company Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 24, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of February, 1920.

H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
8569

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SUDEO GANESH DESHPANDE and RAMCHANDRA NARAYEN AMBEGAONKAR have contracted with our clients THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES COMPANY, LIMITED for the absolute sale to them free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property all persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground known as plot No. 30 of the Princess Street Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on the North-West side of Carnac Bridge Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 464 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 830-929 and Street Nos. 64-70, 5-9 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1821-1822 and bounded as follows: i.e. to say, on or towards the North by Service Passage, on or towards the North-East by plot No. 105 of the said Estate, on or towards the South-East by Carnac Bridge Road and on or towards the South-west by plot No. 100 of the said estate and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 20th day of February, 1920.

J. K. DESAI.
For Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal
8853 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THAKOREDAS J. MODY, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, miantenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Santa Cruz, Mouji Danda, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement ascertained under the Town Planning Scheme No. 1 of Santa Cruz 9301 square yards but which on actual measurement is found to conain 9114 square yards or thereabouts known under the said Scheme as final Plot No. 21 (original Plot No. 15) and Record of Rights Entry Survey No. 19, Plot No. 3, Area Acre 1, 23 Gunthas Kharaba 1¼ Gunthas assessment Rs. 4 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by a new 25 feet Road and Plot No. 22, on the South partly by the property called Ananda Bhuwan and partly by vacant land belonging to P. P. Unwalla, on or towards the West by Ghod Bunder Road and on or towards the North partly by a new 25-Feet Road and partly by Plot No. 22.

Dated this 20th day of February, 1920.

UNWALLA, PEEROZSHAW & PAPA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8852

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JAMNADAS JAGMOHANDAS MERCHANT, as the sole heir and next of kin of the late Dr. Jagmohandas Canabidas Merchant of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the property below described to our client.

ALL persons having any claim or demand thereto or any part thereof by way of mortgage, lease, lien, trust, gift, inheritance, survivorship, maintenance, remainder reversion easement or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 109, Meadows Street Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Lonawali (Lonavla) in the Sub-district of Maval, and in the District of Poona, being Bungalow No. 2, on Plot bearing Survey No. 104, admeasuring three thousand nine hundred and forty-five square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts TOGETHER with the bungalow messuages and tenements standing thereon with the right to draw water from the well, Situate on the Plot being bungalow No. on the said Plot No. 164, which said hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Mr. Redford being portion of plot bearing Survey No. 164, on or towards the West by the land belonging to Maganlal Laldas Shroff, and being part of plot bearing Survey No. 164, on or towards the North by a passage fifteen feet wide and on or towards the South by Mr. Redford's property being Survey No 175.

Dated this 16th day of February 1920.

J. H. MODI,
For Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira & Divan,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8769

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY CO.

Under the instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings, consisting of bundles of steel hoops, bundles of brass pots, cask of soda, cask of bar soap, cask of papers, cask of luggage, pieces of brass, bags of sweeping grain, bags of cotton seed, bags of rice, bags of linseed, bags of tilly, bags of wheat, bags of jawri, bags of bajri, bags of country drug, bundles of empty gunny bags, bales of C P goods, bales of printed forms box of lead pieces, bales of F P cotton, bundle of copper sheets, bundle of writing papers, box of brassware, kegs of Phynile, empty gas cylinders, empty wooden cases, box of locks, cases of tea, bundles of hemp, bundles of coir ropes, case of acid, etc. etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the goods to be removed within ten days from the date of sale, otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY CO.

Under the instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th and THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address, the following unclaimed luggage and parcels, etc., consisting of six bales of blankets, bales of C P goods, cases of colours, 15 bales of gunnies, 2 cases boots new, bicycles, one lot water pipes, big iron joint pipes, machinery, indigo, assafoetida, tins of ghee, white stone, statues, silk bordered turbans, saddles, clarionet, cases of household articles, trunks, and boxes, twist, provisions, brass and copperware, umbrellas, old clothing, rose water, cylinders, empty cases, grain, leather one lot empty baskets, etc etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 34 TONS AMERICAN CAUSTIC SODA MANUFACTURED BY THE WELL-KNOWN HOOKER ELECTRIC & CO.

On TUESDAY the 24th instant at 3 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Akbar press godown near Cranac Bunder by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. J. Mono and Co.

About 34 tons American Caustic Soda 77 per cent. Manufactured by the well-known Hooker Electric Co. Packed in iron drums each containing 720 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 174 CASKS ENGLISH CEMENT HAND BRAND.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the godown of Seth Keshavji Ramdas, situated at Nisampada Road, by order of Seth Keshavji Ramdas and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs N M. Hargovandas and Co.:—
98 casks English Cement, Hand Brand.
On account and at the risk of Seth Ambalal Hirachand:—
76 casks English Cement, Hand Brand.
Cash will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st February, 1920.

JIWAJEE SORABJEE & CO.

A VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR SECURING STEAMSHIPS FOR PASSENGERS AND CARGO TRAFFIC IN THESE HARD DAYS AT PRE-WAR PRICES.

Shipowners, Steamship Agents, Marine Contractors and General Merchants will not miss this opportunity.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO STRONG WELL-BUILT, TWIN SCREW STEAM VESSELS "GOVINDA" AND "KRISHNA", BELONGING TO THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE, GOVERNMENT DOCK-YARD, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Messrs. JIWAJEE SORABJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, on MONDAY, 15th March, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the vessels with all stores and fittings on board of them on the date of the sale.

2. The particulars of the vessels are as follows:—"Govinda" built in 1908 by Messrs. John King and Co., Calcutta, fitted with two sets compound surface, condensing engines, each having cylinders 12in.—24in. in diameter, by 15in. stroke developing 450 I.H.P. Steam supplied by ordinary Marine type boilers 13in.—6in. diameter, 10ft.—6in. long working pressure, 160 lbs. per square inch.

Length 136ft., breadth 20ft., depth 8ft.—9in., draught 6ft.—10in. Tonnage gross 135 tons. Bunker capacity 150 tons, speed about 9.5 miles per hour.

"Krishna" built in 1910 by Messrs. John King and Co., Calcutta, fitted with two sets of trip. Expansion surface, condensing engines each having cylinders 10in.—15in.—22in. by 15in stroke, developing 650 I.H.P. Steam supplied by Ordinary Marine Type boilers 14ft.—6ft. in diameter 10ft. long, working pressure 140 lbs. per square inch, length 145ft., breadth 22ft.—6in. depth 8ft.—9in., draught 6ft.—6in. Gross tonnage 150 tons. Bunker capacity 150 tons, speed 9.5 miles per hour.

Both are very fine flush decked vessels with a deck cabin forward and a wooden roof extending fore and aft supported on extensions of the hand rails stanchions surmounted by fixing bridge. Each launch is divided by 5 steel buckheads into fore and aft peaks, fore and after hold, cross Bunker and engine and boiler room space and is supplied with powerful steam steering gear, steam windlass and dynamo and engine for electric lights.

3. The vessels are also supplied with the usual equipment of anchors, chains, sails, etc. They are generally in good condition throughout and machinery and boilers in good working order.

4. Purchasers must remove the vessels from the Government Dockyard or moorings within 14 days of purchase at their own expense and risk. Pending such removals, the vessels will remain in the Dockyard or at the moorings at the risk of the purchasers.

5. 25 per cent. of the amount of the bid which will be knocked down, will have to be paid immediately by the purchasers and on the acceptance of the bids finally by the Directors, Royal Indian Marine, the balance will have to be paid within 14 days of the purchase and before the vessels are removed from the Government Dockyard or the moorings, should the balance be not paid and the vessels not removed within the time specified the deposit of 25 per cent. is liable to forfeiture for the benefit of the Crown and the vessels will be resold.

6. Application to view the vessels may be made to the Superintendent, R. I. M. Dockyard Bombay, and further particulars may be obtained from the DIRECTORS, Royal Indian Marine, or Messrs. JIWAJEE SORABJEE and Co. Auctioneers, No. 16, Nanabhoy Lane Fort Bombay.

By order of the Director, Royal Indian Marine.

JIWAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Government Auctioneers.
Fort, Bombay, 17th February 1920.
8799

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHAT SUPREME BLESSING do you pray for? "Perfect health and strength", if so, just drop a letter with descriptions of disease. Particulars free. Correspondence confidential. O. EMPORIM, 1/4, Beadon Row, Calcutta (B). 8318

FACTS.—We wish to present for your consideration some real Facts regarding Typewriters and Accessories. Do not fail write to us when in the market for Typewriters. Olivers, Remingtons, Rex, Foxboro Portable, etc. A trial order will make you a regular customer. Write to-day for List, sent free, you lose nothing. STANDARD TYPEWRITING Co., Importers of Typewriters and Accessories, 259/261, Hornby Road opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort.

MAHABLESHWAR—FREDERICK HOTEL for Europeans and Parsis, newly opened in the premises of the Old Central Hotel, thoroughly renovated and nicely furnished. Decent blocks and rooms to let. Excellent Cusine Meals supplied to outside residents and on the hotel premises a la carte. Orders from visitors are being booked. Special terms for long residents. Motors arranged. Apply PROPRIETOR. 8475

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt reliable. Cheapest repairs painting remodelling etc. THE SUPPAT MOTOR CO., Tram Termisus, Girgaum. 8659

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT and BOOK KEEPER, salary Rs. 50 to Rs. 70. Apply S. MAMA and Co., Bandra. 8756

WANTED—A smart TYPIST. Apply to the DIRECTOR, BOMBAY BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, Parel. 8628

WANTED—A PARSEE GRADUATE TEACHER for the Proprietary and F. H. School, Grant Road. Apply personally to the Principal. 8789

WANTED—A smart TYPIST having little knowledge of accounts. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 84, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8754

WANTED—Additional experienced GRADUATE for Tutorial High School Ahmedabad, starting salary according qualifications. Prospects at least Rs. 250. Apply to MANAGER. 8450

WANTED—An English CORRESPONDENCE CLERK with some knowledge of Gujarati account books. Apply to MAHOMEDALLY NOORBHOY, Bandukwala, Abdul Rahman Street. 8801

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT, experienced in export, import accounts and general Office Work. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to Box No. 90, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 8786

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent SUGAR REFINER and a CHEMIST for a Sugar Factory. Only those having scientific knowledge and practical experience need apply, stating all particulars and salary expected to Box No. 91, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8791

FOR PERSIA—A Competent SHIPPING CLERK for Typing and general office work. 1 shorthand typist must be fast. Salary according to ability. Apply to Box No. 109, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 8861

APPLICATIONS are invited from influential gentlemen from each District of Bombay Presidency to act as AGENTS for a well established Indian Life Insurance Company. Apply Box No. 105, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8844

WANTED by large European Mercantile Firm in Bombay CONFIDENTIAL MALE or FEMALE SHORTHAND TYPIST. Must be strong in English, reliable, accurate and trustworthy with good previous experience. Good salary and prospects to suitable applicant. Apply Box No. 82, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8759

WANTED—A SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER with knowledge of Electric works and English correspondence and TURNERS, FITTERS and PRESSMEN. Apply or see personally to the MANAGER ANANT SHIVAJI DESAI. Metal Stamping Works, Lamington Road, Bombay. 8677

WANTED—ASSISTANTS conversant with Construction Costs accounts, Stores purchases and filing, only experienced men in each Department need apply stating salary required to MANAGER, Tata Power Company, Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 8824

WANTED a GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUE knowing Typewriting. Must be strong in English Correspondence. Also a SALESMAN for Piece Goods import Business, and a CLERK having full experience of Insurance Office Work. Apply stating salary required to Box No. 95, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 8804

WANTED AT ONCE—Competent ASSISTANT for Stationery Department. Apply personally to ARMY & NAVY STORES. 8826

WANTED—GRADUATES and MATRICS for Dharmaj High School. State terms to PURSHOTTAM V. PATEL, Secretary, Baroda, Maharaja Lane. 8833

WANTED—A CLERK for Fort and Proprietary High School, Frere Road, Fort. Parsi or Gujarati Hindu preferred. Apply personally to PRINCIPALS. 8838

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—MATRICS and NON-MATRICS as JUNIOR CLERKS, handsome salary. Apply Box No. 103, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8837

WANTED—An experienced ANGLO-INDIAN or GUJERATI CORRESPONDENCE CLERK and SALESMEN for General Piece-goods Firm. Apply sharp Box No. 98, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8821

WANTED—GRADUATES for Gujarat Kelavani Mandal Service. One with Science and one with French required. Apply stating terms to SECRETARY, Gujarat Kelavani Mandal, Ahmedabad. 8827

WANTED—Two CLERKS, knowing office work and correspondance of a cotton exporting firm. Apply sharp to Box No. 104, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8843

WANTED—A thoroughly practical PARSEE or INDIAN first or second class Engineer for an up-country Mill. Reply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned to Box No. 108, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8860

WANTED for the Office of the Accountant General Bombay, a STENOTYPIST, on pay of Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 190 with an allowance up to Rs. 30 per mensem. Apply to R. V. REGE, Assistant Accounts Officer. 8825

SITUATION WANTED.

A Parsi M.B.B.S. with hospital experience desires to join a local practioner on reasonable terms. Apply Box No. tioner on reasonable terms. Apply Box No. 96, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8806

WANTED.

WANTED—One or two medium size "MOSLER" or other similar good make American Combination SAFES with inside kerlock doors. Apply with full particulars and stating lowest price required to Box No. 101, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8831

WANTED—A MORTAR MILL, diameter 8 to 9 feet, complete in working order. Apply Mr. H. B. BANDOOKWALLA, 15, Mount Road, Mazagon. 8845

WANTED—American travelling canned STOVES of various makes. Correspondence from direct importers will be preferred. Apply Box No. 103, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8842

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TREASURE TROVE GOLD COINS of high numismatic value found at Kodur, Nellore District. Paleographically believed to be 1200 years old. Price about Rs. 6-12-0 each but liable to alteration with fluctuations in price of gold. Apply to the MINT MASTER, H. M. Mint, Bombay. 7249

TO ANTIQUARIANS—FOR SALE, Old CURRENCY NOTES, issued by the Bank of Bombay, of the denominations of Rs. 10, 25 and 100. Very rare. Apply sharp to Box No. 97, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8819

MOTOR DEALERS' UNION BOOKS OF RULES and REGULATIONS, is now ready Local and up-country dealers are requested to apply for a copy, with a view to enrolment as Members. Apply to THE SECRETARY, Tribhuvan Terraces, Lamington Road, Bombay. No. 4. 8631

FOR SALE.—Complete second-hand COTTON MILL FOR SALE, including steam power plant. In first-class running order. Shipment in one month. For further particulars apply BRITISH-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., LD., Agents, John Fleming & Co., Bastion Road, Bombay. 8766

FOR SALE.—A 2in. kitemotion pump, 7in. stroke complete in working order, (2) A new type chain brass buckets pump 4in. complete in working order, fixed at Goregam in our compound; (3) One pair of C. I. bevel wheels; (4) Two pullies of W. I. split double arms 48in. by 14in. by 4½in. bore, one pulley of W. I. Split double arms 54in. by 12in. by 5½in. bore, some materials for Electo-plating and polishing viz., sulphate of nickel, carborate nickel, cyanide potassium, scouring powder etc. Apply or see personally to the MANAGER, Anant Shivaji Desai Metal Stamping Works, Lamington Road, Bombay. 8676

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Just Unpacked. American Rebuilt Oliver. No. 5 Back Spacer and Tab. Look and work like New. Rubber Cover only. Foolscap Rs. 160, Brief Rs. 170 and Policy 180
Metal Cover and Board Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 extra.
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L. C. Smith and Bros. No. 5, Fine ... 275
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 190, Brief ... 220
Remington 10, Policy, Rs. 240, 11 Brief 245
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NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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Remington No. 7, Fine Rs. 100, Brief ...	110
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We repair all Makes of Typewriters. Estimates Free. Best Typewriter and Duplicator supplies stocked. Prices moderate.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay. Tele: "WRITERTYPE."

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USE PARABAULDIN'S METAL POLISH Agents wanted. For rates and samples apply to PARABAULDIN & CO., Tribhuwan Road, Bombay, 4. 7820

FOR SALE—ENGLISH CAR with Bosh Magneto 32mm corourator. Apply MANECKJI DHANJIBHOY BHARUCHA, near K. & S. Motor Works, Tardeo. 8657

11 Lb. NEW THIN SKIN WALNUTS, HAZELNUTS, choicest fresh dessert apples, Rs. 6 each, 11 lbs. THIN SKIN ALMONDS Rs. 17. Prices with postage. DAR BROS., Srinagar, Kashmir. 8646

THE "MONOGRAM" AMERICAN SHOE POLISH produces great and permanent brilliancy, and acts as a leather preservative. Can be had at all dealers. Insist on getting it 6154

FOR SALE—A second-hand American two-seater MOTOR CAR in best runing order, self-starter with electric lights, Stephney Wheel and instruments. Apply to Box No 85, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8763

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HUMBER, B.S.A., Premier, Swift, Pioneer and Crescent Cycles at specially reduced prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. "PIONEER HOUSE", Aboo Lane, Meerut. 8815

FOR SALE.—Excellent apportunity.—One Complete WORKSHOP, consisiting of Lathes Drilling Machine, Shaping machine, Electric Motor. Apply Box No. 102, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8832

PROPERTY FOR SALE—Situated at Frere Road, Fort, suitable for office and godown. Apply Box No. 106, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8846

READY—New 20 B.H.P. Super Diesel Crude OIL ENGINE, cart weighing scale, vertical engines, Cameron Pump and Electric Fans, DREWET CHOWNA, Church Street. 8840

FOR SALE—A TOBACCO CUTTER in perfect working order with spare knives also cigarette makers' tables and stools. Useful for cigargette factories. Apply Box No. 78, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8739

A BREADBURY MOTOR CYCLE combination in best running order, 2 cylinders, 6 horse power, 3 speed gear. Apply MANAGER. Phoenix Club, opp. Grant Road Station. 8817

STAMPS.—3 Angola, 2 Azores, 3 Cape Verde 3 Inhambane 3 Lourenzo Marques, 3 Macau, 3 Mozambique, 3 Portuguese Congo, 3 Port: Guinea, 4 Port: India, 3 Quilamane, 3 St. Thomas, 3 Tete, 3 Timor. All Unused Sets at 2as. each. The Lot for Rs. 1/8. War List Ready. IMPERIAL STAMP CO Allahabad. 8638

TO BE LET.

TO SELL OR LET for hot season, on TITHAL sea shore, new, storeyed, upto date, furnished bungalow. Apply Mr. WADIA, Vakil Small Cause Court, Bombay. 8719

TO LET for the season, "HARROW-ON-THE HILL," Ootacamund, furnished. Apply to Mr. MISTRI, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 8755

TO BE LET—A large GODOWN. Apply HAJI AHMED HAJI HASAM, Glasswala, 75-77 Kanibeker Street, Mandvi, Box No. 3. 8742

TO LET—GARAGE for motor trucks and cars at Lamington Road, opp. Byculla Club. Apply Box No. 99, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8823

TO BE LET—At Princess Street, PUDAMSEE HOUSE, top floor, newly built, Sea View. Apply within or SALEMAHOMED PUDAMSEE and Co., Chuckla Street. 8859

TO LET—For Hindoos Vegeterians only, Half Block of Ground Floor of Kennedy House, near Kennedy Bridge with E. L. F. from 1—4—20. Apply PRANJIVANDAS within. 8839

DEOLALI, NASIK ROAD—RUTTON VILLA, four Bed Rooms, tiled flooring Verandah, four sides, PALONJI CHOWNA, Admiralty House. 8841

TO BE LET—Mount Abu—To let for the season beginning from the 1st of March to 30th June inst. on the beautiful charming Hill Station nice convenient and furnished bungalows houses and flats situated on the Main Road just at the entrance of the civil station. Rent moderate ranging from Rs. 125 to Rs. 1,000 for the season. Apply to the MANAGER c/o Messrs. Hiralal Thakordas & Co., Solicitors, 80, Esplanade Road. 8776

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1920 AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J S MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of February, 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 4, Colaba Causeway, very valuable teak, black and carved wood, household furniture (some pieces by Roberts, Dewji Canji), comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and plated ware, rich tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, marble top tables, teapoys, rich table ornaments, flower vases, pictures, rich carpets, iron and wooden bedsteads clothes & gown presses chest of drawers Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, ice-box, electric ceiling fans, carved furniture, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of V. J. Hepworth, Esq., of B. I. S. N. Co.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st February, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO CUT TIMBER TO MAKE CHARCOAL AND TO TAKE ALL FOREST PRODUCTS AT UMBERCRIC AND BONTA PARAGNA NAGAR AVALI OF THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT NEAR DAMAN.

Suit No. 3568 of 1919.

GANGADHUR MAHADEV KARANDIKAR ..... Plaintiff
vs.
MAHAVIR PRASAD SURAJ PRASAD, Defendant.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein by the order of the High Court, dated 20th January, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay in pursuance to the said order the following property on Monday the 1st March, next at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

PARTICULARS.

1. The right to cut timber, to make charcoal, and to take all other forest products in and from the forests at Umbercui and Bonta of Paragna Nagar Avali of the Portuguese Government near Daman.

These two forests were sold by Public Auction under certain terms and conditions of which are specified in the conditions of sale on the 30th day of August, 1918, and were purchased by the parties to this suit for Rs. 3,78,000 plus two per cent. Government expenses, which sum and ex-enses have already been paid to the Portuguese Government.

It is believed that the forests contain about 20 per cent. of teak trees, 30 per cent. of timber other than teak and 50 per cent. of are wood. The trees are grouped in 44 coupes, viz., 20 coupes in Umbercric and 15 coupes in Bonta. These coupes vary in size as will be seen from the maps of the forests which are open for inspection in the Receiver's Office. Out of these 44 coupes trees comprised in two coupes of Bonta and in two coupes in Umbercric have partly been cut and two coupes of Umbercui have already been sold by the parties, thus leaving 35 coupes wholly uncut. The total amount of timber actually cut from the two coupes at Bonta and two at Umbercric since the date the contract is worth about rupees one lakh out of which timber worth about rupees forty thousand is still in the hands of the parties and will be included in the property sold. The forests are to be cleared on or before the 15th day of June, 1925, and all trees can be cut except mowra trees and those trees marked with black band as reserved.

II.—Depot at Bapi: In this Depot there are following articles.

(a) Timber of the approximate value of about Rs. 10,000.

This liable to be increased or decreased before the date of the sale according to the quantities which may be sold and brought from the forests.

(b) Two motor lorries of Ford make quite new and not used.
(c) One riding horse (white) with saddle.
(d) One pair of mare (white) with harness.
(e) One red Tonga horse.
(f) One Surti Tonga and one country Tonga.
(g) One cart and a pair of bullocks.
(h) One horse working in the forests.
(i) six chairs.
(j) One bench.
(k) Utensils as per list which will be produced at the sale worth about Rs. 300.

III.—Depot at Sanjan.

(a) Timber of the approximate value of Rs. 3,000 (See note as regards the Timber at the Vapi Depot.

IV.—Articles at Santa such as chairs, benches, tongas, etc., a list of these will produced at the sale.

These articles are worth about Rs. 2,000.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manilal and Kher Solicitors for the Plaintiff at 65, Meadows Street, or to the undersigned at their Auction Rooms, at No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, DIAMOND, PEARL AND RUBY JEWELLERY

Navnitlal vs. Hirbai.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY, the 23rd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following jewellery:—

Large diamond rings, diamond and ruby rings, bunches of pearls pearl bangle and raifuls, pearl collar and necklace, gold kandora, pearl year ornaments with 3 pendants, gold links, gold mohur and gold franc pieces, gold and pearl lavanjias, gold bracelets and collar, pearl nose ring, gold buttons, silver hooka with stand, silver tea set with tray, cigar case, silver thali cups and saucers tumbler etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF PITHA STREET AND BARBER LANE, FORT.

Under instructions from the owner of the building Mr. Jamnadas Vrimalas, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 13th March, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following property:—

All that piece or parcle of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 161 sq. Yards or thereabouts be the same more or less registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 241-241, New Nos. 5109 and 5110, old Survey Nos. 481-482 and New Survey, Nos. 8995 situate within the Fort of Bombay at the junction of Pitha Street and Barber Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Assessment under A Ward No. 1336 and Street Nos. 5-7 Ward No. 1716 and Street No. 3 and bounded on or towards the West by the said Pitha Street, on or towards the East by the property of Navalbai Nowroji Gerawala, on or towards the North by the said Barber Street and on or towards the South by Sweepers passage and beyond that by the properties of Bhicaji Dadabhai Mullea Jivanji Sorabji Darji Ruttonbai Manockji and Sorabji Muncherji and which messuage hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particular and conditions of Sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 21st Feb., 1920.

Commercial Corporation Ltd.

with which is incorporated
TECHNO ACCOUNTANCY INSTITUTE
Established 1901

Continues to prepare candidates for all Recognised Accountancy Exams. Special reduced terms to Graduates. Non-Matrics are eligible for L.C.C. Exams. Apply per study between 6 & 7 p.m. at 165 Medows Street Fort, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Artistic Handsome Furniture, drawing room suite, Rich Platedware, Glassware, etc. The property of Capt. E. A. Rouch.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 28th February, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Marina Mansion, Chopaty, next to Vianelli's, valuable household artistic handsome furniture, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, mirrored artistic sideboard, drawing room suite, drawing and dining room artistic screen, dressing chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, single and double mirror door almirahs, cauned, writing and dressing tables, dressing cheval glass, facy teapoys, show cases, popular ice glass, fancy teapoys, show cases, ice ware, etc.

The proerty is on view and catalouges are printed.

AUCTION SALE OF BIG CONSIGNMENT OF ABOUT 400 DOZ. INVERTED GAS MANTLES OF BRITISH MAKE, BIJOU SIZE, 50 C. P. AND SUITABLE FOR PETROL OR GAS.

Under instructions from the office concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd February, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

A big consignment of about 400 doz. inverted gas mantles of British make, bijou size, 50 c. p. and suitalbe for Petrol or gas.

In lots of not less than 3 doz. each to suit the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-MORROW AT MATHERAN A NICE OPPORTUNITY TO WEALTHY PERSONS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW, KNOWN AS EBRAHIM VILLA, AT MATHERAN AND ITS FURNITURE.

By the order of Kenneth Mc. I. Kemp Esq the Acting Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Gulam Hussein Ladha Ebrahim, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 22nd February, 1920, at 4 p.m., (S.T.) on the premises at Matheran, the following Bungalow and its Furniture.

PARTICULARS.

The Bungalow with the compound measuring about 2 acres and 20 gunthas and bounded on the West and South by the Olympia Road, East by the bungalow of Budrudin Tyebji and on the North by the bungalow of Hajibhoy Lalji.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

N.B.—All the furniture of the Bungalow will be sold separately in one lot.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture, such as drawing room suites, mirror door almarahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards sideboard, etc., etc.

The property of A. Atkins, Esq:—

Household furniture such as drawing room suites, dining table, dining chairs, sweet toned piano by Gerrard Adam, billiard table, billiard bench black wood chiffoneers, easy chairs, cots, cupboards, corner cabinets, marble top dressing table, electric fans, fancy teapoys, curtains, writing table platedware, etc.

Brief size type-writer, copying press, revolving office chair, office tables and chair Safe by Godrej.

By order of the office concerned:—
200 dos. China cover switches.
59 bottles silver nitrate caustic.
40 casks each 100 lbs. flat nails about 17 cwts. Hemp hammock.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.)
1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria and horse.
Second-hand bicycles.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st February, 1920.

G. W. M. REYNOLDS.

NOVELS (BIG TYPE EDITON.)

Ellen Percy. 3 vols.	5 0
Mary Price. 3 vols	5 0
The young Duchess. 4 vols.	3 0
Rosa Lambert. 4 vols.	3 0
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Loves of the Harem. 4 vols.	3 0
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Seamstress. 2 vols.	1 0
Robert Macaire. 2 vols.	1 0
Grace Darling. (complete)	0 12
Young Fisherman. (complete)	0 10
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and other novels.

POSTAGE FREE for those who buy for not less than five Rupees at a time, till 30-4-20.

Apply to:—THANALAKSHMI & Co., Sowcarpet, MADRAS.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pandit Vishnu Digamber will leave for the Punjab after these concerts.

Two Concers only!

SINGING.

BY

Pandit Vishnu Digamber.

IN

Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya.

(Academy of Indian music.)
Girgaon, Sandhurst Road.
On
Saturday 21st February 1920 at 9-30 p.m. and
Sunday, 22nd February, 1920 at 5 p.m.
Rates of Admission, Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1.
Tickets can be had at the Vidyalaya Girgaon Sandhurst Road.

Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

LAST TWO PERFORMANCES
MATINEE ! TO-NIGHT !
MATINEE ! TO-NIGHT !
MATINEE ! TO-NIGHT !
February 21st, at 5 and 9-30 p.m.
THE

Humphrey Bishop
Humphrey Bishop
Humphrey Bishop

Comedy and Operatic Company present excerpts from

"Il Trovatore"

and the

Latest Vaudeville

Prices: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.

MONDAY NEXT ! MONDAY NEXT !
23rd Feb. at 9-30 p.m.

Grand Opening Performance

WALTER MAXWELL

has the hohour to announce the return visit of

R. B. Salisbury

and his production

"The Quaints"

In

"Pierrotland"

Direct from their Extraordinary successful London Season.

The Management have been fortunate enough to secure the services of the following distinguished artistes:—

Miss Dorothy James ..... Soubrette
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„ Ella Cameron ..... Dancese
„ Josephine Cantor ..... Sifflese
Mr. Ernest Scovell ..... Tenor
„ Grahame Doncaster ..... Baritone
„ Jack Strachy ..... Pianist
and
Mr. R B. Salisbury ..... Comedian

Special Children's Matinee Saturday 28th at 5 p.m.
Prices: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1.
Seats should be immediately secured.
PLANS AT S. ROSE & Co.

Splendid New Picture Bill.

Sunday at 6-30 and 10 p. m. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. and Friday at 6-30 p. m.

GLADYS BROCKWELL
In
the five reel FOX Photoplay

"The Devil's Wheel."

A sweet dispositioned girl loses her memory after a theif strikes her and she becomes ugly and vicious and is known among the Apaches as the wild cat. An operation brings back her memory and leaves her Apache life a blank.

Beautiful Scenaries ! !
Thrilling Plot ! ! !
Excellent Acting ! ! !
A Delightful Entertainment !

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1/- Ans. 8, & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

The only picture Palace in Bombay Showing Pathe Super-Productions.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
TO-NIGHT ! ! !

Showing to-night another Pathe Photoplay in six parts entitled

THE WORLD AFLAME
THE WORLD AFLAME
THE WORLD AFLAME

Featuring the famous acter

FRANK KEENAN

Also showing

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The arrival of the Ali Brothers in Bombay and the departure of Mahmed Ali to England (Topical).

Time: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Extra shows on Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

To-Day & To-morrow at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

OUR GRAND PRIZE SHOWS

To-day & To-morrow at 3, 4-30 & 6-30 p. m

Three Prizes

METRO PICTURES CORPORATION

Presents

Viola Dana

IN

'THE GOLD CURE'
'THE GOLD CURE'
'THE GOLD CURE'

A Play of Winsome Charm and Variety.

WINSOME VIOLA DANA

IN

The delightful Adventure of a Delightfu Girl.

'THE GOLD CURE'

"THE GOLD CURE," the brilliant Metro play starring winsome Viola Dana, is a delightful comedy-drama which gives this delightful star full scope for her whimsical a d natural humor. Annice, the role played by Miss Dana, is a young lady of decided and original opinions and methods. Liviug in a town where all the young men have left does not in the least appeal to her and she sets out in her own sweet and delightful manner to model things "nearer to the heart's desire." How she does this is amusing and entertaining in the extreme, and will touch the humourous as well as the romantfc side of all who are in sympathy with love and youth. In this role Miss Dana is seen at her cha ming best——a ray of sunshine to brighten the day.

EMPIRE THEATRE

BALLET AT THE EMPIRE

Grand Display of Dancing and

BALLET

Arranged by Miss Shackell
Under the distinguished
patronage of

Her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd

in aid of the

Children's Welfare Organization

Thursday March 2nd 5-30 p.m.
Wednesday „ 3rd 5-30 p.m.
Thursday „ 4th 9-30 p.m.

Tickets—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 each.

Plan and particulars at office of Messrs. Rose & Co.

HOUDINI

The Master Mystery

FIFTH WEEK

Matinee Prize Shows

ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.

OTHER SHOWS AT 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M.

THE

Globe Cinema

SANDHURST ROAD.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 9-30 p. m.

T. Daniel Frawley

PRESENTS

The Frawley Company

In a Repertoire of the Latest London and New York Successes

To-day Saturday Feburary 21st at 9-30 p. m.

(By Special Request)

"THREE WISE FOOLS"

To-morrow Sunday (Matinee) Feburary 22nd at 5-30 p. m.

"THE BRAT"

A Diverting Comedy Drama in 3 acts by Maude Fulton.

Plans at Rose & Co. upto 1 p.m. After 4 p.m. Booking for to-night and to morrow s Attractions only at the Theatre.

The New Civilized Theatrical Co.,

OF GAWALIAR.

Baliwala Grand Theatre, Tardeo, Bombay,

Special Performance

IN AID OF

Khilafat Fund.

BY THE SPECIAL REQUEST OF

Khansahib Kazi Ismail Kazi Mohammad, (Porebundri J.P.)

Proprietor of " Akhbare Islam" and Mohammaden Gentry of Bombay.

Under the patronage of Hon Mr. Gulam Mohamad Bhurgri, Bar,-at-Law, President of All-India Khilafat Conference and Hon. Sheriff Deojee Raujee Husainbhai Abdulla Laljee.

" Shirimati Manjari. "

BY

Mr. MUNSHI ABBAS ALI.

on Sunday Night, 22-2-20.

Ticket Rates only for Sunday Night.

Extra	Rs.	10 0 0
Dress Circle	Rs.	5 0 0
First Class	Rs.	4 0 0
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Tickets sold at

ABDULLA KASIM NANJEE

Khadak, Khoja Mohalla.

Tickets can be had on Sunday, **22-2-20.** after 5 p.m., at Baliwala Theatre, Tardeo, Bombay.

S. M. Iftikhar,
Manager.

Expectancy

Better than disappointment Wait and watch

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Coming New Production

'SHAKUNTALA'

or

" The Lost Ring "

No pains have been spared to visualise all the seductive charm and embelishments that have made the work of the immortal poet **"KALIDAS"** a dream come true.

Book to-day to avoid disappointment directly with

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257, Nagdevie Street, BOMBAY, No. 3.

Seldom
Are the Bombay Cinegoers offered such a treat as the

Circus of Death.

Unusual
Is the only word that can describe this thundering masterpiece

Spectators
Who view this picture find that the depths of their emotional natures are strangely awakened, that tears strangely flood their eyes, and that they depart elated and inspired.

IT'S AN OLD THEME PRESENTED IN A NEW WAY.

AT THE

Cinema Majestic

Daily at 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30
Prizes, Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 Shows.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day and To-morrow at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

CONCLUDING CHAPTERS OF

INTOLERANCE

THE THEME

"Why touch upon such themes!" perhaps some friend
May ask, incredulous; and to what good end?
The errors of an age long passed away?"
I answer; "For the lessons that they teach;
The tolerance of opinion and of speech."—*Longfellow.*

When you see such a picture, sitting quietly and thinking your way through it, you are adding to your education, actually looking back through history with your own eyes and increasing the working power of your brain.—THEODORE ROOSEVELT on

LOVES STRUGGLE THROUGHOUT THE AGES.
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A Romeo and Juliet love in Paris, the Beautiful, terminated by the massacre of St. Bathdolomew.
And finally a modern romance of a sweet young girl who battles successfully against the odds of adversity temptation and harrowing underworld opposition in a tense drama, full of thrilling episodes——The great Labour Strike——The Frame-up of the Girl's husband——The repreive from Execution.

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Given at Calcutta in honour of Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawalla General Manager, The Central Bank of India, Ld.

SOMETHING SUPERB AND UNPRECEDENTED!

To-day commences the Wonderful Masterpiece of William Fox, the most sumptuous and Magnificent Film his imagination has ever produced—his Theda Bara Super-Picture

"CLEOPATRA"

Unquestionably this, is a Film for the Gods!

FIRST FOUR CHAPTERS THIS WEEK.

It is Majestically Luxurious, Costly and Magnificent—almost beyond discription.

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Messrs. K. D. and Brothers offer this film to the Bombay Public with a genuine guarantee that it is distinctly superior t the preceeding Fox Super-Picture "A Daughter of the Gods" and certainly ten times more gorgeous and sumptuous than that film.

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Nothing like it has ever been on any Screen in India here before. It is a Stupendous, Startling Staggering Achievement of the greatest genius of the Cinema World, backed by unlimited resources, assisted by no less than 5,000 Actors—and helped by one of the greatest central figures of Cinema Beauty World—the tall divinely stately Theda Bara.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

and for two Weeks to come at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

An Apology—Owing to the exceptionally heavy cost of this Film the Management are compelled to enhance their rates slightly.

Boxes Rs. 2; Sofas Rupee 1; 1st Class 12 Annas, Upper Class 8 Annas, Second Class 6 Annas; Third Class 2 Annas.

Please see page 22 of "The Bombay Chronicle," to-day.

THE

EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.

TO-MORROW AT 9-45 P. M.

"SPLENDID COWARD"
"SPLENDID COWARD"
"SPLENDID COWARD"

A Comedy Drama in 6 Reels.

The Story of a Son's Sacrifice to shield his Mother.

Under the kind Patronage of

H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda

THE

Gandharva Natak Mandali

will perform at

The New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road Saturday, 21th February, 1920, at 8 p.m. (S.T.)

Sangit] EKACH-PYALA [Acts 5

Sunday, 22nd February 1920 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Sangit] SUBHADRA [Acts 5

Tickets can be had at the Mandali's residence, in the Bungalow of Nanabhai Shet's Temple, Tardev Road, near Grant Road Station.

K. P. PANDIT, Manager.

To a Mother
—a child is everything
Lord Beaconsfield.

—and so much depends upon the care of the child during its earliest years Where breast milk cannot be given, then use Mellin's Food, which contains everything essential to healthy and vigorous development

Mellin's Food

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A Sample of Mellin's Food and handbook on "The Care of Infants in India," will be sent on receipt of two anna stamps by MESSRS. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S FOOD LTD. (INDIA BRANCH), LONDON, E.

THE FAMILY REMEDY FOR
PAINS AFTER EATING—FLATULENCE
BILIOUSNESS—CONSTIPATION

INDIGESTION

For nearly half a century, Mother Seigel's Syrup has been the reliable family medicine in hundreds of thousands of homes throughout the World, for the prevention and relief of stomach and liver troubles, and as a ready means of recovering and maintaining good health.

Mother Seigel's Syrup has a gentle tonic action upon the digestive organs—the stomach, liver, and bowels—toning and strengthening them so that they are able to do their work effectively and obtain from the food you eat all the nourishment requisite to keep you strong and vigorous.

Keep Mother Seigel's Syrup handy. It is an ideal family medicine.

MOTHER **SEIGEL'S SYRUP**

CHANGE OF NAME TO PREVENT WORTHLESS IMITATION
ASWARIN
FOR FAVOURITE
JACKAL BRAND
ASWAGANDHA WINE
THE MOST UP-TO-DATE NERVE BRAIN AND HEART TONIC FOR DEBILITY.* EXHAUSTION LOSS OF MEMORY.* CONFUSION OF IDEAS NERVOUS* HEADACHE. LOSS OF VIGOUR. PALPITATION OF HEART, MENTAL PROSTRATION SLEEPLESSNESS, DEFICIENCY OF VITAL FORCES, AND IMPAIRED VITALITY DUE TO STUDY OR BUSINESS, AND GENERAL WEAKNESS AFTR ILLNESS.
DOSE—HALF TO ONE TEASPOONFUL TWICE DAILY
PROPRIETORS ALL CHEMISTS & STORES
INDIAN CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS
MANUFACTURERS OF INDIGENOUS DRUGS
91, HOGALKURIA, CALCUTTA.
TELE ADDRESS "ZARINA" CALCUTTA.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West BOMBAY.

ONLY PLACE
IN INDIA WHERE
HYDROCELE
IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERTS
CENT PER CENT.

By painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.

—If you hesitate in the least degree to take the benefit of this treatment before it—why not bring your family with you to whom convincing proof is needed?

STOCK-TAKING
SALE
Reduction
12½%
Perfumery & Toilet Preparations of all makers of Paris and London

Reduction
25%
Perfumery & Toilet Preparations
OF
Messrs. Botot
Paris

Reduction
20%
Surdry Goods
AND
Toilet Requisites

Reduction
12½%
Imitation and Real Jewellery

(Rs. 500 Worth of Prizes on Last Day of Our Sale)

THE
Indo-Foreign Perfumery & General Stores,
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THE STRIKE AND REMEDIES.

BY JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

The strike is over, but the war has begun between Capital and Labour. For better or for worse the wise men of the East have chosen the wicked ways of the West for settling disputes between Capital and Labour. It is vain to speculate whether this method is attributable to the cupidity of employers or the stupidity of labourers. I anticipate a pitched battle between the Millowners' Association and Labour Organisation when the profits reach the fabulous figure of ten crores next year on a capital of ten crores. With the marvellous fidelity of the men towards one another, their excellent behaviour, and their extraordinary capacity to undergo privations and even starvation for a cause, I trust the next strike will demonstrate the stupidity and the cupidity of the Capitalists. Meanwhile it is our duty to investigate the causes and find some remedies. I believe that H. E. the Governor will appoint a competent Commission to inquire exhaustively into the conditions of mill labour in Bombay. There is, however, no doubt whatever that one of the chief contributory causes is the cost of food-stuffs The staple food of the people being rice, the rise in the price of rice affects them seriously. And the unanimous verdict among grain-dealers in Bombay is that the greatest offender and plunderer is the grain-controller. This is illustrated by the control over the importation of Burmah rice which is chiefly consumed in the Bombay Presidency. A brief survey will prove instructive.

Rice Control Muddle.

Burmah rice can be imported only on license from the Controller. From December 1918 to April 1919 there were over 100 licensees of whom 30 were for Bombay designated "Wakarwalla." I will not dwell upon the lamentation of the licensees over the corruption in the matter of control. It appears that some licensees combined and secured practical monopoly. This kind of monopoly enabled them to sell rice at a higher rate than the fixed rate of Rs. 12. This ranged between Rs. 16 and Rs. 17. These ill-gotten gains were divided among the profiteers and other shareholders. A big hue and cry succeeded in putting an end to this child of corruption, but the grain dealers soon found that they were flung from the frying pan into the fire. Government in its wisdom decided to establish a limit to licensees to three syndicates, the biggest of which was Kissi Ladha. He was a comparatively an insignificant and petty shop-keeper. But no doubt he had other partners. The abuse of the powers of control provoked the riot of March 1919. Kissi Ladha and the others were thereupon deposed and Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim enthroned. The supply of Burmah rice for Bombay is now entirely and exclusively entrusted to Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co.

Fluctuating Rates.

The evils of monopoly are, however, minimized and restrained by fixing the rates of sale. But these rates are not immutable, and it is difficult to appreciate the reason for the variations that have already been experienced. For example, the Food Commissioner fixed the rate at Rs. 335 for 100 baskets of 75 lbs. each for export from Burmah. When this rate was fixed the cultivators naturally concluded that they could not obtain higher rates. They, therefore, sold rice at this rate to certain English merchants who have winnowing mills. These merchants applied for higher rates, but this was refused during the tenure of the Food Commissionership by Mr. Clubbay. His successor raised the rate of export from Rs. 335 to Rs. 385. There was absolutely no necessity for this increase according to the grain merchants in Bombay whom I have consulted. There were 12 lakhs of tons of rice in store at this time. All this was exported at the higher rate naturally forcing the retail prices up. The rate of Rs. 335 per 100 baskets works out at Rs. 10-8 per bag of 168 lbs. The controlled rate of sale was 11-8. Upon the enhancement of the export rate to Rs. 385 from Burmah, the controlled rate in Bombay rose from Rs. 11-8 to Rs. 12-12. On the 7th of May 1919 the Burmah Government issued order threatening to prosecute any one who sold at any rate higher than the fixed Rs. 385. The rate prevailed till about November 1919. There was a demand from Bombay and the Bombay merchants found that they could not get the rice at the fixed rate of Rs. 385. They had to pay Rs. 450 to Rs. 500. They complained to the Director of Civil Supply, but were advised to purchase at whatever rate they could obtain. This was both for Bombay and the mofussil. Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co. might well inform the public at what rate they purchased. As there was no alternative, this further enhanced rate was paid with the result that the control rate in Bombay and the mofussil rose from Rs. 12-12 to Rs. 15-1 at which it is now fixed. This was the case for the year ending 1919. For 1920 the Burmah Government fixed the rate of export at Rs. 458. It is generally conceded that this is correct. At this rate it works out at Rs. 13-10 per bag containing 168 lbs. in Bombay. But the control rate is Rs. 14-2-9 per bag. Those who have imported grain for the Mofussil sell at present at this rate. I do not know whether Messrs. Currimbhoy & Co have exported any of the new crop but no doubt they must be doing so.

Unjustifiable Monopoly.

You will see from the figures given above that the importer monopolist makes a profit of nearly one rupee per bag. The consumption in Bombay is so great that at this rate it will put into the pocket of Sir Currimbhoy nearly one lakh of rupees per month. This is an excellent business for doing very little and incurring no risk at all. The question is why should such a monopoly be continued and why should not some benefit be secured for the grain-merchants in Bombay who are willing to buy at the rate fixed by the Burmah Government, and sell the same in Bombay and the mofussil at the rate of Rs. 13-12 making out a profit of 2 as. per bag? I do not know whether these facts and figures have reached the representatives of the people in the Bombay or Imperial Legislative Councils. A few interpellations will elicit facts officially for some resolution to abolish all these troublesome intermediaries. I trust Mr. Patel and Mr. Khaparde will take up this in earnest. Meanwhile I shall be glad if any one will join me in forming an Association for making grain available to the mill-workers and other consumers at this low rate. There are several grain-dealers with abundant capital willing to associate themselves with me, and ready to open 100 shops or more if necessary to sell grain at this low rate. The question is whether Government will put an end to Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co.'s monopoly and make it available for all in general or for this Association in particular upon the terms I have mentioned. It may be desirable to sell at a little higher rate and utilise the profit from this increased rate for the benefit of the mill-hands in various ways. I need not discuss the matter here at present. My object is to to invite public opinion upon the facts and figures and monopoly discussed and the proposed Association.

In the Mofussil.

The question affecting the mofussil is equally important. At present there are 7 licenses for the mofussil—5 European and 2 Indians. The grain-dealers whom I have consulted are willing to sell even in the mofussil at the rate of Rs. 13-12-0. The rate I have mentioned applies to rice which is known as "Rangoon special". The rates for other qualities vary. The differences range from 4 as to Rs. 2; but then merchants I am consulting are ready and willing to sell that quality of rice for 12 annas less than the central rate. These 12 annas would save from 8 to 10 lakhs per month. It is a big scheme to save this or reserve this for the welfare of the people. In this matter the Social Service League can render useful service. I would appeal to the Press of India to make an effort to put an end to this profiteering for the benefit of the people.

PRESS ASSOCIATION AND PRESS ACT.

The Press Association of India has sent us a copy of the Memorandum issued by it in August, 1919, detailing the circumstances under which the Indian Press Act of 1910 came into being and the destruction of the liberty of the Indian Press which rapidly ensued. The administration of the Press Act is not a circumstance on which those responsible will be oble to look with satisfaction, for its employment was as unfair as it was unwise. However, happier days seem to be in store for the Indian newspaper, but, as has been very truly said, a good time is often a good time coming.

"New India."

THE PERILOUS SITUATION.

Mr. Manilal C. Modi, Hony. Secretary to the Press Association of India, has sent us a memorandum on the hardships of the Indian Presss Act which was prepared, in August last, on behalf of the Council of the Association with a view to its being circulated in England by the Press Deputation, as a part of the propaganda carried on there for the repeal of the Act. The memorandum is an excellently drawn up document, comprehensive and at the same time concise. It traces the history of the Press Law in India from the Act of 1867 down to that of 1910 which for the first time gave the executive the power of arbitrary control over all presses, newspapers, book and other publications, and explains and illustrates how entirely illusory have been the so-called safeguards of which so much was made when the measure was enacted and how with years the tendency to treat the Act as investing the executive with a power of control over printing presses and newspaprs has expanded and developed in a manner which has become a serious menace to the very existence of the Indian Press in the country. The memorandum then goes on to speak of the considerable addition to the terrors, pains and penalties of the Press during the period of the war by the Defence of India Act and the rules made thereunder as well as by the institution and imposition of the censorship, and finally appeals to the British Government and Democracy, who are anxious to place India on the road to freedom, to see that that road is not blocked at the very entrance and to realise the perilous situation of the Indian Press and free it from the deadening and painful subjection to which it has been doomed for nearly a decade, so as to make it perform the high and noble functions legitimately pertaining to it and to subserve, as in all free countries, the noble cause of enlightenment and reform. We whole-heartedly associate ourselves with the appeal and venture to think that with the new era ushered in in India by His Majesty's Gracious Proclamation the rigours of the law will be so modified, even if the Act is not altogether repealed, as to remove the present obstacle to that free, frank and full expression of public opinion which alone can make the introduction of responsible government a success.

"Tribune."

(Continued in Column 4.)

THE PRESS ACT MUST GO.

Now that there are signs that the shackles around the nationalist press of India will go, it is only fitting to acknowledge the work of the press association of India in England, and especially of Mr. K. C. Roy, the only Indian member of the British Institute of Journalists who used all his influence and that of the Moderate party to make the Indian press free. The Press Association prepared a special memorandum for circulation in England. The memorandum of the Association is a forceful presentation of facts. It is now known that the Secretary of State had specially asked the Government of India to give the Indian Press a new lease of life. It is due to the Moderate deputation to acknowledge that they also helped to state the case in England of the press of India. We have to say this in view of the personal touch which Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar gave to the question in his controversy with the Hon. Mr. Chintamani which ended in the unfortunate resignation of a leading Indian journalist.

The Press Association must be above party.

"Searchlight."

MILL STRIKE AT AKOLA

QUARREL OVER BONUS.

(From our Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Feb. 19.

The Akola and India Mills' labourers went on strike on Thursday last. The mill manager promised to pay a bonus in January last but failed. The labourers convened a meeting on Friday evening and formed a labour union, electing a board of 12 to work on their behalf. Their primary demand was only the promised bonus. They resolved to pass the strike days calmly and smoothly. The manager tried to induce the labourers by hook or by crook but in vain. He flatly refused to place a notice of payment of the bonus on the board mentioning the day on which it would be paid and, hence, the strike continued. The labourers proposed to lay their other demands before their new owner Sir Hukmichand, who has purchased the mills for 28 lakhs. Other demands are an eight hours' day and an increase in the dearness allowance according to the Bombay scale. The possession was to be complete on the 22nd and hence the labourers thought that the manager would easily forget to pay the bonus, as he has no interest in the working of the mill. I hear that the bonus amount has already been sent by Mr. Gopaldas, and the owner of the mill. It is eight days that the people are on strike, and now the manager has come round. He placed a notice on the very day when he will make over the charge if workmen would not push their next two demands just now and it seems that people will resume work from to-morrow.

LATE MR GOKHALE

DEATH ANNIVERSARY AT BENARS.

(From our Correspondent.)

BENARES, Feb. 18.

The fifth death anniversary of the late Mr. Gokhale and the sixth anniversary of the Gokhale Education Society was celebrated in the Town Hall to-day. Rai Krisnaji Saheb was in the chair. Speeches were delivered by the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, B. Shiva Prasad Gupta, Babu Hari Kishan Sunyal and B. Shri Prakash. Besides educating about 200 girls and boys through its free schools, the Society is eager to establish a U. P. Memorial of the late Mr. Gokhale in the shop of the U. P. Gokhale Technical School. For this purpose it has collected Rs. 7,500, but it urgently wants Rs. 15,000 at least to begin work. Its members made an appeal to the patriotic citizens of this country to help them in opening the Technical School at once. About Rs. 250 were subscribed on the spot.

GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY.

MEETING AT SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

The fifth death anniversary of the late Mr. Gokhale was commemorated on Thursday evening at the Servants of India Society, Sir Narayen Chandavarkar presiding. Sir Narayen, in the course, of his speech, said they had to remember Mr. Gokhale now and in the near future to the great cause and the spirit which animated him. His actions, both private and public, would be remembered by all of them and the whole of India when they were called upon to perform the arduous and responsible duties which they would have to discharge under the new Reform Scheme. Let them bow to the Providence who had given them such a son to India as they had had.

Mr. J. B. Petit said they had already bemourned his death from a hundred platforms and spoken of the great work he had done for the cause of India and the very enduring results that he had produced in the course of his personal activities. He said Mr. Gokhale's distinguished life was an example to be followed by all. He knew Mr. Gokhale, not as Gokhale the public worker but as Gokhale the man. He was a prince among men. So far as his career was concerned the most important thing in his life was his hope—his sense of optimism whether he was working among foes or friends.

Messrs. Faiz B. Tyabjee and M. D. Altekar, also addressed the meeting. The former asked the audience to read his speeches and the latter praised him for his noble mastery over the English language, and his ardent nature and mastery over himself.

The president, in his concluding speech, described the noble qualities of Mr. Gokhale and said he followed in the footsteps of the late Mr. Ranade, Dr. Dadabhai Nowrojee and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. He said the late Mr. Gokhale liked friendly intercourse with every one and in order to unite the Hindus and the Mahomedans he even dined with the Mahomedans in Madras, where the Brahmins shunned others. He knew no caste distinction and always tried to bring the different races into a united whole. He exhorted the audience to follow the lesson from his life.

After a vote of thanks to the president on the proposal of Mr. Deole, the meeting was dissolved.

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Please also send some leaflets of your advertisement as many other friends of mine want them.

On this side your advertisement is quite obscure and I hope if you advertise in this side it will meet a great success and popularity. My doctors not ordinary ones but even M. D. of London, who is the chief medical officer here had told me that Asthma cannot be cured by medicines and I had, therefore, given up all hopes of recovery but thank God that a Vakil friend of mine of Navasari who had used your specific met me accidentally and talked of your specific and I find that it is curable by positive medicines. Your specific is really a born to mankind.

You have already printed my last letter and good many gentlemen from the Bombay Presidency known to me as well as unknown have referred to me on the subject and I have already written to them speaking very highly.....If I do not flatter myself let me tell you that my name is very well-known among the lawyers and judges and barristers of the whole of India as I am a publisher of good many very important law books.....

Yours faithfully,
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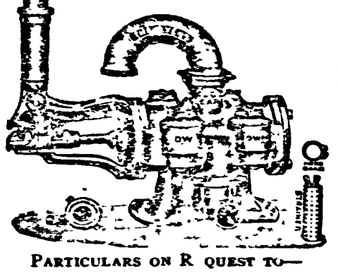

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ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Annual General Meeting of the Social Service League, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, 6 p.m. (S. T.).

At Home to Lala Lajpatrai, by Mrs. Besant, China Baug, 6 p.m. (S. T.).

Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Singing by Pandit Vishnu Digambar Paluskar.

SUNDAY, Feb. 22.

Public meeting to celebrate Birthday Anniversary of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa, Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, 6 p.m.

MONDAY, Feb. 23.

S. S. Angora with the Homeward Mails leaves Bombay, 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 24.

Mail Steamer Peshawar with the outward mails of the 5th instant, expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 26.

Bombay Natural History Society—Annual Meeting of members and friends at 6, Apollo Street at 6 p.m.

COTTON MARKETS CLOSED.

The cotton markets at Colaba and Marwadi Bazar were closed yesterday afternoon in honour of Lala Lajpatrai's arrival in India.

MUNICIPAL DINNER TO GOVERNOR.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, President, Bombay Municipal Corporation will give a dinner to his Excellency Sir George Lloyd at the Corporation Hall on Wednesday, 3rd March.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH.

The total mortality of Bombay on Thursday was 152, as against 190 on the corresponding day of the last year and 128 in 1918. There were 3 attacks and 2 deaths from plague, and 5 attacks and 1 death from small pox.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

The secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee writes that the office-bearers appointed by the Khilafat Conference are those of the Central Committee of India and not of the Provincial Committee as reported in these columns

A SOLDIER COMMITS SUICIDE.

On Thursday, the local Coroner, Mr. A. R. King, held an inquest at the Colaba War Hospital, touching the death of J. Russell, a gunner, belonging to the 79th Company, R. G. A. Evidence showed that the deceased had some family troubles and on Wednesday last, he was found lying dead in his room at Colaba on his bed, stained with blood. A razor was also found just below his right arm which was hanging over the side of the bed. On examining the body his throat was found cut.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide by cutting the throat with a razor.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

The above dramatic company, which has been giving its performances in the Elphinstone Theatre for some time past are staging to-day the new drama, "Ekach-pela" ("Only a Cup".) This is a temperance play, with a beautiful moral lesson behind it. It has been drawing crowded houses every time it has been put on the boards. The evils of drinking are graphically illustrated in the play. At the same time the drama demonstrates the extraordinary power for good which a chaste woman can weild over a husband on the downward path. The play has become popular not only with the Maharathi speaking public of Bombay, but also the Gujarathi and Urdu speaking people. Those who have not seen the play will do well to witness it. The proprietor of the company, Mr. Bala Gandharva, takes the part of the hero, "Sindhoo," and acts his part splendidly.

WEST END.

Immortal stories have been written of Cleopatra, the "Siren of the Nile"—the Queen who, aided by her personal charm and scheming mind, conquered Caesar, and who brought Marc Antony bowing to her feet. William Fox has now represented the famous Theda Bara in a reincarnation of the terrible Queen of the Ancients in what is justly called "the most sumptuous superproduction on earth, Fox's motive in screening this great Egyptian classic is to make something that will endur in motion history for all time—for generations to come, a monument of the Motion Picture Art. Messrs. K. D. Brothers (Bombay) are presenting to-day and for following two weeks this gorgeos and stupendous photo-film that has taken up six months of time in making, has cost over a million dollars of money, has engaged no less than five thousand people, one thousand horse and almost a cruel number of camels. This very elaborate spectacle will be screened at the West End Cinema for two weeks, four episodes each week. In this version of Cleopatra ancient Rome, Egypt, Alexandria line again. No expense has been stented in accomplishing this marvellous result.

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BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

"INTOLERANCE."

THE GREAT FILM AT THE EMPIRE.

Bombay has appreciated the great two million dollar film the first section of which has been shown during the past week. There can be no doubt of that. The crowded houses every night at the Empire Theatre have been striking proof of it. The gorgeous settings to which we are entertained in two hrs, the vivid human interest, the way in which these four parallel stories are interwoven—these are features which make "Intolerance" one of the films of the century.

Last week we saw a working settlement in a factory town of the modern period. The characters in the narrative were living in contentment and joy while earning the fruits of their labours. We saw Jerusalem, with its throngs of citizens enjoying goodwill and peace as they laughingly mingled in the market places and trod the golden streets amidst their hallowed surroundings. In another flash the streets of Paris were unfolded before the view. Everywhere there were crowds typical of th happiness and pleasure of medieval France contrasted to these external surroundings the gorgeous court of Charlesx was pictured in all its gorgeous detail.

Another view showed ancient Babylon as it was. Not the wicked city that has been painted on our memorie, but Babylon the Mighty, the city where civilization had its beginning, where learning and literature predominated, and where the arts were highly developed, and through whose gates came all religion.

Into these different periods where love and peace were shown came intolerance with its devastating blight. The same force drove the victims on and on, and in the latter section of the film which is being shown this week we find all the threads of the narratives drawn together, and the stories crash on to a sublime climax in which the lesson of this great film is imprinted indelibly in the mind.

Of particular interest in this final section of the film is that which deals with the Babylonian period. It is on the same colossal scale as that exhibited last week, and we are given some marvellous pictures of a second battle in which the wonderful city meets its doom.

Those who saw the first instalment of this very remarkable film will need no advice to see the second; those who did not cannot afford to miss the closing stages of the great world drama.

In combination with this film there is being shown one which illustrates the possibilities of cinema film production in this country in film which was made at a party given in Calcutta in honour of the General Manager of local bank, and there is an amusing comed to round off a specially attractive programme.

THE EXCELSIOR.

"THE SPELL"

The story told in the film of this title which is being shown this week at the Excelsior Theatre is an old one. We heard of many spineless cowards during the war. This is one of them, and in the six part drama in which his life's story is told we get many gripping situations, though in bald print the story is not one which sounds as attractive as it really is.

It concerns a man who to shield his mother allows the world to think that he is guilty of fraud. There is an aged earl—eccentric and an invalid whose daughter he disowned when she married many years ago a penniless padre. Now she is in dire straits and she is compelled to appeal to her father for assistance. He helps her—to the miserly extent of eight pounds.

But Lady Mary—that is her name—want a good deal more money than this. It is an easy matter to add a couple of "oughts" to the eight, but not so easy to cash the altered cheque, as her son, an Army Officer, to whom she hands it to cash at the bank, soon finds out. The fraud is detected, the son is accused, and rather than allow his mother to be thought guilty he allows the blame to rest on himself, with the result that his future is endangered and that his suit to the hand of his colonel's daughter is also seriously pre. judiced.

Off he goes to the war. He returns badly wounded. And in his absence and after his return developments occur. The colonel's daughter manages to make things up with the grumpy old early his mother confesses her elapse; and of course all comes right in the end, and everyone thinks all the more for the young man who was such a "splendid coward" and ran away from public opinion to face the enemy's bullets.

It is a capital film in every respect, and in conjunction with it is being shown a more than ordinarily interesting "Topical Budget."

THE EMPRESS.

THE GOLD CURE.

"Dizzy Heights and Daring Hearts" is the subject of an amusing comic which is being shown this week at the Empress Theatre, Lamington Road, and in addition there is being exhibited a bright and attractive drama in five parts which has as its title "The Gold Cure."

This is a film which concerns chiefly the adventures of a couple of charmers of the other sex—great friends and great schemers. They determine that when they marry it will be only to the men of their choice. And of course they succeed. How it is done is revealed.

Their names are Annice and Edna. The former is mischief personified. She begins her adventures when in a particularly mischievous spirit, she sprinkles the high road with tacks. That the insignificant tack should cause a broken hand and a broken leg does not sound very feasible, but in this story it does, and the victim happens to be the man of her choice. Not that dear little Annice adopted this device to "hook" him. Annice may be credited with many things, but she would not go quite as far as that.

Anyway, the young man breaks his leg—and his hand—and he is taken to her father's house because her father is a doctor and his house happens to be the most convenient that he can be taken to. Then we begin to see the fun, of course there is a bit of love-making, and there are complications. For instance, there is a detective on the track of a golden youth, the son of a rich man who has been led away from the narrow path. He sees in our young friend the man for whom he is looking. He pops him into an asylum. Annice rescues him. Then the uncle turns up and finds that our young friend is not the man for whom he is looking.

But somehow or another uncle falls in love with the other girl More complications. Everything is of course straightened out in the end, and the girls marry the men of their choice.

Quite a nice film—well staged and well acted, with clear photography; the kind of film with which an evening can be passed very pleasantly indeed.

ALI BROS. ON SCREEN.

The chief item in to-day's programme at the Imperial, is a new Pathe Photoplay in six parts entitled "The World Aflame." The theme of the story is "Capital versus Labour," which vexed America for a long time. The picture is full of exciting incidents, street riots, strikes, mobs. Secret Missionaries of the Red Revolution play an important part. "Pathe Gazette," the arrival of the Ali Brothers in Bombay and the departure of Mahmed Ali to England constitute the remainder of the programme.

THE PARTY SYSTEM.

NOT YET FOR INDIA!

MR. SASTRI AT DELHI.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 19.

Mr. Sastri, addressing the students of the Hindi College, said there were men in the country who thought the Reform Act could be, and should have been, ampler. Another party said they should have waited long enough to let the Labour Party come into power, so that a fuller measure of reform could be obtained. It meant they should have allowed the opposition to sweep off the Reform Act. This would have been a disaster, for it would have meant bitter disappointment to most and was calculated to drive the political energy of certain section into undesirable channels, with results of exceedingly deplorable nature. Those who advocated such a course challenged God, an in as much as they welcomed chaos and disorder in the country, they hoped that inscrutable Providence would evolve order out of disorder. But, it was to him grossly blasphemous and veritable profanation. The Gita contained a promise from Krishna that he will be born again and again to restore order to distracted humanity. To create disorder therefore would be a direct challenge to God himself to come down to the earth to evolve cosmos out of chaos. But, coming back to practical politics, he reminded his audience that it was he who advised the Moderate Party to separate themselves from the Congress when he thoug.. t was necessary in the interests of the country. And it was he again, who advocated the union of the Extremists and Moderates to work the Reform Act. It exposed him to the charge of inconsistency but he would not mind being subjected to obloquy in the service of the country. He felt it was essential for the two Parties to unite. Curiously his former critics who condemned separation were now of the opposite opinion and were themselves advocating separation. He condemned the party system because it would be a dangerous immitation of the English party system. He seemed to labour under a misapprehension that the Nationalists, or Extremists as he called them, had no settled programme or organisation. He went to the extent of postulatin that Moderates intended to work the Reforms Act in a patriotic spirit and the other party intended to get into the Legislative Assembly to wreck it, and to prove it unworkable.

At this stage, his attention was caught by a Nationalist in the audience, whose conduct led the speaker to remark, "I see a friend in this Assembly who is already showing signs of disapproval and who seems to question whether any such intention ever animated any party. I cannot undertake to say that there is any such party in existence to-day, but I assure him that there were men in the country, meant to prove the Scheme unworkable by wrecking it by an obstructionist policy. If they are of different opinion now, no one can be more glad than myself, for nothing can be mor desirable in the interests of the country than such a happy consummation."

IF SCHEME WERE WRECKED.

The speaker then depicted the catastrophic efforts if the scheme were wrecked and at the end of ten years the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry found them unfit. He conjured a very unpromising future, if such a misforune overtook India and to avoid such a fate he advocated, in feeling terms, a union of parties. Mr. Sastri said "The party system of England has centuries of historic development, and evolutionalary struggle behind it. We cannot hope to find full fledged parties with definite programmes of work to spring up all at once. There must be groups and knots of workers at first but no parties in the accepted sense of the term." He told his audience that they should all make up their mind to support their first ministers, irrespective of party feeling. The ministers would need their united support or fail to show achievement at the end of the tenure of the office. That would be a catastrophe, for it would argue unfitness. Indians could not hope to run the legislative machinery without any experience. He seemed to think almost in the same terms as the bureaucrats of years of experience and training necessary for organising a system of party Government. He sounded a very grave note of warning against precipitate action in fostering party feelings and party animosity and before concluding his remarks he appeared to be somewhat deeply moved by th thought that people were cruel enough to attribute motives, unworthy motives, to him. He made a pathetic appeal to his audience to look no deeper into his utterances than they ordinarily should. They should see whether all he said was in the interests of the country or not and if it appeared that it was, they should desist from going deeper into things and finding motives which might or might not animate him.

BARODA CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

The Cooperative Conference of the Prod State will hold its sessions in Baroda on —n and 23rd instant, the Dewan presiding.

The "Leader's" London correspondent wires:—

Among the subjects being discussed by the Conference of Premiers in London is th Turkish settlement, a more favourable solution whereof is expected owing to the attitude of France.

HOME FOR CHILDREN.

FOUNDATION STONE LAID.

BY HER EXCELLENCY LADY LLOYD.

The ceremony of laying the Foundation Stone of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home for Children (Matunga) of the Society for th Protection of Children in Western India, was performed by Her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd yesterday.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen in cluding the Hon. Sir George Carmichael, president of the Society, Lady Carmichael, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Temulji B. Nariman Messrs. S. R. Bomanji, H. P. Mody, Shamsul Ulama and several others were present on the occasion.

On arrival Her Excellency was received by the President and Members of the Committee of the Society.

After Her Excellency had taken her seat the Hon. Sir George Carmichael in the course of an address requesting Her Excellency to lay the foundation stone, observed that his first duty on the occasion was to thank heartily Her Excellency Lady Lloyd for having don the Society the honour of coming there to lay the foundation stone of the Society's new Home. The members of the Society knowing how actively her Excellency was interestin herself in the welfare of children of Bombay were most anxious to see that the ceremony should be performed by her Excellency's hand. They regarded it particularly appropriate that the foundation stone of this Childrens' Home should be laid by one who was doing so much for the future welfare and happiness of child life in this city. He then gave brief account of the origin and work of the Society and of the position in regard to the new Home. He remarked, the Society was the second of its name in Bombay. The first one did not survive long. The second one owed its conception to Mr. Wardlaw Milne and the Society's Hony. Secretary, Mr. Masani. They were the pioneers in the field. They began by privately starting rescue work and opening a Childrens' Refuge. The helpless waifs and strays of children were brought to the refuge and tended there till they could be returned safely to their own homes or placed in some orphanage or other charitable institutions. The experiment showed that there was much to be done and also that the existing orphanages would not take some of the rescued children, particularly girls rescued from the surroundings where their morals were in danger. The organisation was therefore, incomplete without a Home in addition to the collecting centre at the refuge. Again parents or guardians might reclaim the children and even then it was known that the children would again be open to ill-treatment or danger. The demand for the return of child could not be authoritatively resisted.

Mr. Wardlaw Milne and Mr. Masani decided that the best course in the face of those difficulties was to form a Society constituted on a regular and formal basis. Their proposals were warmly endorsed at a public meeting held in January, 1917, presided over by Lord Willington and the Society was accordingly constituted and registered.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

The objects of the Society are to seek out cases of children who were being ill-treated or put in danger, to provide for their protection and if necessary to move for such amendments of the law as would secure for children greater measure of protection against ill-treatment and give power to safeguard them against anything likely to endanger the purit of their lives. At the meeting at which the Society was inaugurated, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar told them how the original Society died because Government would not carry out certain amendments of the law. The present Society had submitted to Government a representation urging that legislation on the line that of the Children's Act in England should be enacted in India. An enactment of that nature was urgently required and there was good promise now that something would be done soon for, the subject was one which the Jails Committee under Sir Alexander Cardew was investigating. For carrying out other objects the Society maintained a rescue staff and two houses, one for boys at Proctor Road and the other for small boys and girls at Matunga. The Committee was not very proud of those houses because the buildings, were not at all suited for the purpose.

They had many friends to help. When the Society was first founded Mr. S. R. Bomanji gave a generous contribution of Rs. 25,000, which had been reserved for a building, the Society had in view. Soon after Mr. Rustom-Byramji Jeejeebhoy offered a site. Tha particular site on consideration was voted somewhat isolated for their purpose. It was Mr. Masani who suggested the present site at King's Circle which they had actually chosen and Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy kindly consented topay for it in lieu of giving a site on the land in his own possession. The site having been settled an appeal was made for funds needed for the building. The response had been most generous. Sir Shapurji Bharucha led the way with a magnificent contribution of Rs. 60,000 and other notable donations had been Rs. 15,000 from Mr. Greaves, Rs. 15,000 from Rao Saheb Manojee Raooji Rs. 10,000 from Wadia Trustees and Rs. 5,000 each from Sir Dorab Tata and Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy.

A HELPFUL FUNCTION.

Her Excellency after laying the foundation stone addressed the meeting and said she always felt that there was no more hopeful function than that of laying the foundation stone of a charitable institute and that that of sion particularly filled her with great hope and satisfaction because the admirable report summing up the position of the Society which had been just read to them by the president gave every reason for encouragement and satisfaction in the progress that had been made. The details of the new Home that she had just been looking at on the plan appeared to be admirable and the way in which the Society had grown by the splendid efforts of the Secretary Mr. Masani, and of all those kind friends who had taken such keen interest in that very good work filled all minds with pleasure and gave them real grounds for supposing and believing that the work would go from strength to strength and that those enlargements and improvements for which room had been left as funds came in would be slowly realized. They must all feel the greatest possible appreciation for the generous gifts made by the friends of the Society and for the efforts of every one concerned for that splendid work which was now taking such a great step forward in the foundation of that new and spacious Home; but there were two friends of the Society whose names she should like to add to the list given by the president. Those were Sir George and Lady Carmichael. She knew there was no one there who would be behindhand with her in encouraging the splendid, devoted and self-sacrificing work which they had done for that cause. She happened to have seen a great deal of Lady Carmichael's patient and enduring efforts which were so necessary for a work of that kind. She (Lady Carmichael) was the "most successful beggar" she knew and that was because everybody trusted her and everybody knew that any cause she (Lady Carmichael) "begged for" was well worth giving to.

At the conclusion of her Excellency's address Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy proposed a vote of thanks to her Excellency and in doing so he remarked that there was nothing nearer and dearer to her heart than the welfare of children.

The meeting dispersed after her Excellency, Sir George and Lady Carmichael were presented with baskets of flowers and three cheers were called for each of her Excellency, Sir George and Lady Carmichael and Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy.

S S Gablonz:—The Lloyd Austriano Co's steamer Gablonz, 4,441 tons, Captain R Haber, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and 170 passengers, which port she had left on the 1st instant.

AMRITSAR APPEALS.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S CONTENTION.

ORDINANCE SAID TO BE INVALID

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 20.

The Privy Council has reserved judgmen, in the appeals of twenty persons against the sentences of death and one against sentence of seven years' imprisonment in connection with the Amritsar riots.

Sir John Simon for the appellants contended that the ordinance appointing the Commission which tried the appellants was invalid because it exceeded the powers conferred by the Imperial Parliament. Sir John Simon urged that the only charge which could be dealt with by the Commission was that of being taken in arms and in the act of committing the offence but none of the defendants had been so taken for all were arrested some days after the riots. The appellants were entitled to a trial in an ordinary court.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

INDIA'S LOSS OF 112 CRORES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When I read Mr. S. R. Bomanji's letter I could not believe that it is a fact that India is made to suffer a loss of Rs. 112 crores by a simple manipulation of the exchange. If it is so, I should call it a manifestly unjust and arbitrary act void of commercial morality on the part of the Secretary of State for India and the Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council.

Suppose the transactions that took place during the war between India and England to have been transactions between two merchant firms one in India and the other in England. The firm A in India received orders from firm B in England to ship them Indian produce, minerals and manufactures at Market rates on credit, the value to be payable by B as convenient.

Now A, after executing the indents and shipping the goods, must send the invoices to B in Rupees if no Bill of Exchange is drawn against the shipments. Also until the invoices are paid for, A's account books must show to the debit of B all such amounts in Rupees, and B is bound to repay in Rupees the amounts at debit, so that A receives the full value of their shipments and not a pie less. Can any merchant firm transact the business in any other way to suffer a loss in exchange? Or can any firm in the position of B expect any other terms of payment? The answer is, No.

Then, sir, putting India in the place of A and England in the place of B is it equitable to ask for other treatment than between two merchants? If England has benefitted by India's loss as shown by Mr. Bomanji to the extent of Rs. 112 crores the transactions may be called pure jugglery for the benefit of Britain—the masters, and the loss of India—the poor voiceless charge.

Sir, it is now time that the Indian politicians should take more active interest in such financial matters and public meetings should be called all over the country in thousands to protest against this manipulation and appeal to the fair-minded British Government to remedy the wrong and honestly adjust the accounts so that India does not lose a pie for her timely services and aid.

If the appeal fails then India should declare publicly that she has no faith in the British administration and should have Home Rule as early as possible.—Yours, etc.,

R. F. K.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

MORE SINN FEIN RAIDS

GOODS TRAIN HELD UP,

POLICE STATION BLOWN UP.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER IN A FARM-HOUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 20.

A goodstrain including a waggon load miniature rifles guarded by a military force in a passenger carriage was pulled up by signal on Friday night outside Dublin after score of raiders had intimated the signalman and hoisted the danger signal. Another signalman was shot. The raiders then attacked the train, threw three bombs and discharged a fusillade of revolver shots. One bomb severely wounded a corporal of the escort. Two masked and armed men climbed on to the engine and compelled the driver to back the train. The driver was instructed to continue the journey after a lapse of twenty minutes and the raiders escaped. The military did not fire owing to darkness.

About fifty armed and masked men at two on Sunday morning attacked the Ballytrain police station near Dundalk occupied by policemen. Brisk firing and bombing both the sides continued for three hours a terrific explosion blew up the building ing four policemen. The raiders carried all arms and ammunition. There were arrests. The policemen, were taken to hospital.

RAID ON A PRIVATE HOUSE.

Another raid took place on a private house in Cork. Four armed men held up the occupant and demanded arms to which he replied by shooting one of his assailants in the breast. He himself was shot in both the arms. The raiders got away carrying their wounded comrade.

A farm house at Ballagh was raided by armed and masked men. The wife of the farmer, who was the mother of seven children, was deliberately shot and killed by the leader of the gang in the presence of he family, while defending herself.

POLICE BARRACKS NEAR FERMOY.

ATTACKED BY ARMED PARTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Feb. 20.

An armed party this morning attacked the police barracks near Fermoy for an hour. The police threw bombs and the assailants retired, abandoning one wounded and quantity of shot-guns and explosives.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

"SELECTIONS BY NEMO."

The Byculla Club Cup will be eagerly sought after and there is reason to believe that FIRST FLIER, the Viceroy's Cup winner, will be strong rival of LITTLE NAN, and CHERRY and BLOCK.

For the Mansfield Plate VERGE has now a chance of showing his sprinting ability with CRESSET and POIGNANT in the picture.

In the Stand Plate VEILED CERTAINTY will be hardest to beat with GIPSY'S ADVICE and ROYAL CHARTER close up.

MIMI has been rather unfortunate hitherto, and ought with some luck win the Vellard Plate, LITTLE TROUT and MISS ROLLESTONE are good place investments.

BHOOKRI should turn tables on SUMMERTON with the latest adjustment of weights, in the Town Plate, TIT-BITS should place.

In the Morland Plate EXPLOSIVE, MIRABELLE and RENETTE will possibly be the order.

For the Turf Club Cup HAKUM has shown some form, and ought to get there with GOOD MORNING and CESSATION in company.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd visited the Work Room in Carnac Road on Friday morning.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd presided at the Annual Meeting of the Women's Council on Friday afternoon.

Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla, Barrister-at-Law has been unanimously elected President of the Poona Bar Association.

S S Sikh:—The Asiatic Co's steamer Sikh, 3,288 tons, Captain H J Crebbin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Samarang, with a cargo of sugar, molasses and 65 cases quinine, which port she had left on the 5th instant.

S S Grelstone:—The steamer Grelstone, 2,614 tons, Captain A Fisher, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said, with ballast, which port she had left on the 7th instant.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varsova, 1,956 tons, Captain D F James, arrived in harbour from Busreh, with troops, which port she had left on the 14th instant.

S S Chakdara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakdara, 1,581 tons, Captain J Kilpatrick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Basreh, with a general cargo, 22 cabin and 1,025 deck passengers, which port she had left on the 10th instant.

S S Kimi Maru:—The O S K steamer Kimi Maru, 1,981 tons, Captain M Murakami, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo, which port she had left on the 22nd ultimo.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, February 21, 1920.

FATAL HURRY.

What was expected has now happened. The Hon. Sir George Barnes moved a resolution recommending the appointment of a small committee to examine the trade statistics and to report to Government whether or not it is advisable to apply to the Indian customs tariff a system of preference in favour of goods of Empire origin. This is a subject on which high officials have been humming and hawing for the last six months. The move is due entirely to official initiative and no one is satisfied with the opportuneness of an inquiry whose object is not declared, or, if declared, is said to be playfully aimless. As regards the mover of the resolution himself a word may be relevant. When Sir George Barnes, declining to move the emigration resolution, put it on Mr. Banerjea, he explained his conduct as follows: "The reason why the resolution has not been moved by me is because the form of the resolution is a recommendation to the Governor-General in Council, and it was pointed out to me that one member of the Council could hardly make his recommendation to his colleagues; consequently I asked Mr. Banerjea to move the resolution which I would otherwise have moved". The form of the resolution now moved is precisely of the kind which Sir George rejected as improper. Instead of entrusting it to another, he, despite scruples of procedure, moved it himself—a fact which shows that the move is aggressively official. The members of Government were on their best behaviour as they pleaded that the resolution itself was not in favour of Imperial Preference. The resolution we understand; but the Government did not make clear what they would do with the conclusions of the committee. The Government have invited the members of the committee to study the trade statistics and then express their opinion on the advantages of Imperial Preference. What is going to be the end of the academic research they are asked to make? In his buoyancy of co-operation, Mr. Banerjea announced in advance that he would follow the recommendations of the committee. There may be no such thing as principle in politics—and it is a matter on which Mr. Banerjea will not be accepted as a safe exponent by all—, but there is such a thing as prudence and wisdom to anticipate the consequences of hasty decision, and we have to guard ourselves against them, especially in a case where the Government, without professing it, have done what they could informally to direct opinion. The Government have not said what they meant to do with the findings of the committee, and when Sir Dinshaw Wacha asked for an exact admission, Sir George replied that what was intended was "nothing more than a preliminary survey of statistics and the whole position." It cannot be that Government themselves are entirely devoid of their own views on the subject. Lord Chelmsford at Calcutta appealed for the eschewal of preconceptions, but what succeeded them in the mind of Government has not been disclosed fully. Supposing the committee, which has neither the strength nor the opportunity, fully to survey the problem, expresses views in favour of the opinion held by Government, are they going to be magnified as the views of India, discovered through the "highly influential and representative" committee of the Imperial Council?

Granting that the committee is to make a mere study of the question to oblige the Government of India who have taken a fancy to this particular research at this particular time, has the committee got information and facilities enough to come to a safe conclusion? In the time of Lord Curzon, Government themselves, after study, recorded their opinion. Now this mixed and misconstituted committee is asked to do it, probably as a token of advanced co-operation. We strongly protest against the hasty and haphazard fashion in which the country is being hustled on questions of vital, economic policy. Last week, on the morning of the Bombay Bank meeting arranged to give its assent to the Imperial Amalgamation Scheme, the Government of India despatch, dated June, was published. Again, where is the draft bill in the possession of Government to give effect to the scheme? It ought to be published at once to enable the public to take considered action and suggest well-thought-out amendments for the Council. Probably the bill is reserved for publication on some fine morning before introduction in the Council. Likewise, without a word of explanation, Government have gone out of their way to issue Reverse Councils, when there is no conceivable reason attributable to Indian interests, to justify the raid on our gold reserves. Money markets are being depleted and trade disorganised by the policy of Government who cannot, in this respect, be said to have ministered to Indian interests. The worst feature of the situation is that the public are losing confidence in the financial operations of the Government. And from the fate of Mr. Chanda's motion for a mixed committee to discuss the possibilities of retrenchment with due regard for the new burdens of administrative efficiency, the Government have laid themselves open to the charge of rejecting co-operation and adopting an attitude of self-willed infallibility. Government may oppose ideas of retrenchment which is of paramount importance, but if they take non-official offers as an intrusion, they do so at serious cost to their public credit. No satisfactory explanation has been made regarding the embargo on dye-stuffs, which has the effect of benefitting British manufacturers and middlemen at the cost of the consuming population in India. Above all is the persistent refusal of Government to permit the free inflow of the precious metals to India in return for her credit. It is in these circumstances of financial derangement that Government are imposing on a nominated committee the duty of expressing views on Imperial Preference. Of the Indian members of the committee, Mr. Sarma is a careful, if not mature, student of economics, but the difficulty of keeping scholastic study abreast of rapid operations in the market, is illustrated in Mr. Madon's letter which we publish elsewhere. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, strong in his comprehension of first principles, would probably himself admit some natural failing in his encyclopaedic accuracy; and he himself joined the committee wondering what its purpose was. Sir Fazulbhoy is an element of safety, and is, as his speech shows, ruled by preconceptions. In the result, the Indian element is unsatisfactory. Even without Mr. Crum's amendment, the reference demanded a Commission of Inquiry with full representation of Indian mercantile interests and with opportunities of taking public evidence. With Mr. Crum's amendment, it becomes absolutely preposterous for the committee to read statistics, make up its mind on complex questions and give quotable conclusions in the end. The range of reference is too vast for summary disposal and it cannot be usefully pursued except by a strong commission capable of taking the opinion of the trading classes and framing its conclusions on representative evidence.

The present Council would be guilty of presumption if it, in any way, helped to involve itself in decisions of far-reaching consequences in advance of the Reform. The Joint Committee conceded to India the right of fiscal autonomy so far as it was in their power to do so. But it has been accepted as a significant change of view. We expected that in future the question of tariffs would be left to the Legislature as well as the Government jointly to decide. The matter should be left in that position, and there should be no premature effort to make members of the council accessory to a policy which should be left for the reformed administration to settle. Now there is grave danger in this unseemly haste. If on the basis of an expression of opinion, the fiscal policy of India is to be readily determined, the new Legislature may find it hard to make anything of the reputed offer of fiscal autonomy, inasmuch as fixity might in the mean while have been introduced on principles of "Imperial" and therefore irrevocable obligations. The right method for Government would have been the appointment of a representative committee in which the people had complete confidence—and we have no hesitation in saying that the committee nominated by Government does not satisfy this all important condition—with ample leisure to call for evidence and fully and exhaustively to examine all phases of the question in anticipation of the new powers to be granted under the Reform Act. What we have is a hasty improvisation for the eliciting of extempore opinion to which no authority could attach. We ask Indian members to realise the complexity of their work. If they find it impossible to give considered opinion in the narrow limits of the enquiry, they ought to propose to Government the only satisfactory method, namely, the appointment of an All-India Commission empowered to enquire into the fiscal policy suitable for India under the assurances of the Joint Committee of Parliament and the Under Secretary of State for India. This is not a trivial question for a side-show, and we wish Government knew it before imposing on the committee the duties of what was represented to be a harmless piece of professorial research. The action of the Government is premature, unwise and calls for emphatic protest.

TURKEY.

A Reuter's telegram dated London February 15th, informs us this morning that the Supreme Council made a very satisfactory progress on the previous day with regard to the Turkish treaty, especially with regard to the settlement of the principles to be adopted by the draftsmen in the preparation of the treaty. It is, however, added that the terms of the treaty will not be completed for some time in view of the complexity and importance of the questions involved. On the other hand, the Porte, according to a later telegram, contemplates making representations to the Allied High Commissioners in Constantinople with a view to hastening peace. The desire of the Turkish Government for an early peace is easily explained in view of the incalculable loss to the Turkish Empire which is involved in its military occupation by the Allies and the consequent unsettled state of things. But the delay in the settlement of the final terms, Moslems and all who have the interests of the peace of the world at heart fervently pray, will result in the satisfaction of the hope of the Turkish Government that it will be heard before final decision is taken. Meanwhile, as the appeal to the public opinion of the world from the League for the Defence of the Ottoman Rights says, "from the depths of Asia and of Oceania to the furthest bounds of Africa, a whole world has to-day its eyes fixed on Constantinople and on its Khalif: a whole world watches with intense emotion the great drama which is going to be played at Paris and the fate which the conference will assign to the brave Turkish people."

As we write we receive some important details of the final decision of the Supreme Council at London. We reserve our comment on the sensational announcement we publish to day But we think it our duty to urge one or two considerations on the attention of Moslems and their critics. Critics of Moslems, like the "Times of India," do no good but considerable harm by seeking to show that those who urge the claims of the Khilafat and Turkey, do not realise that the latter was our enemy in the late war. Turkey entered the war, and entered it against the wishes of Indian Moslems. The fact is there. No one ignores it. Turkey ought to be punished according to international law. The relevant question is: what is going to be the punishment? More. Are those, whose business it is to impose the penalties, going to forget that the punishment should not be disproportionate and that it should not prejudicially affect the vital interests of those who not only did not fight against the Allies but fought for them? That, in short, is the Moslem—the Indian—demand. This that while due penalties are imposed on the Turkish Government and due safeguards secured for the preservation of the rights of minorities, nothing should be done which will impair the secular integrity of the Sultan and consequently his position as the Khalif of Moslems. To do so would be to violate the principles for which the war was waged. The war was not waged for the territorial aggrandizement of the Allies. It was fought with the help of Moslems and Hindus as well as of Christians to vindicate the principles of self-determination and justice. And we are amazed at the reckless plea of the "Times of India" that the occupied territories of the Turkish Empire must remain in foreign hands because "The Turkish Government is totally incapable of administrating these territories" and "there is no local administration capable of standing alone." Apparently with the "Times of India" the two wrongs of protrated military occupation and condemning the people concerned as well as the Turkish Government as unfit make the one right of annexation, protection or mandate, call it what you may. On the childish reasoning of the "Times" the present unsettled state of Central Europe where, according to Mr. Balfour himself, the States have not proved worthy of the principle of self-determination, warrants their absorption into the territories of the Allies according to the convenience and "claims" of the latter. Irresponsible and fatuous assertions such as those in which the "Times" is wont to indulge are not calculated to soothe the lacerated feelings of Moslems.

To the Moslems we have to say this. The disclosures of the decisions of the Peace Conference, which will be doled out during the next few days, may, perhaps place an unprecedented strain on their feelings and sentiments These will be the days of tremendous travail. We earnestly trust Moslems will rise equal to the test. And what is the test? We cannot better describe it than in these far-seeing words uttered by the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri at the Khilafat Conference on Sunday:

"I deem it my duty to place before you the position of affairs as I view it. Our line of action is to bring such overwhelming pressure of organized public opinion to bear upon the chief authorities on whom the decision of the question depends that no settlement other than that urged by the entire Moslem world backed up by the teeming millions of the Hindus of India should be possible. There is, thanks be to Allah, a band of broadminded Englishmen, true Christians eminently fitted to influence official action, who are helping us in our work and it is the barest truth to say that the Right Hon'ble E. S. Montagu is among them the best champion of our cause, for which not less than for his efforts in regard to the question of Indian reform he deserves the best thanks of Indians. It is also an undoubted fact which has been officially admitted in England that the active sympathy, shown by the Hindus led by Mahatma Gandhi in the Moslem cause, for which the Mahomedans of India and elsewhere will ever remain deeply grateful to them has contributed most materially to the chances of a favourable solution of our question. It is essential if our agitation is to lead to success, that we should work in harmony with these weighty factors and with their continued active support strive on to victory. Let us with clear and cool heads, but firm and unbending determination keep our movement alive and vigorous. Let there be no misapprehensions as to its clear intention. I know that in certain quarters there are misapprehensions. Let me assure them all from this place that our leaders are alive to the situation as I have viewed it and the Moslems of India fully realize that we have to attain our object by the adoption of legitimate means—by convincing British statesmen of the righteousness, and absolute fairness of our demands and by bringing the utmost pressure of the public opinion of the entire world to bear upon the British Government in whose hands the decision of the question really lies. I realize this as no one realizes the lacerated and embittered feelings of the Moslems in regard to this question but our success lies in a wise and prudent restraint, and danger lies in impetuous indulgence of embittered emotion.

The cause of Islam is just and righteous. And whatever the strength of forces working against its defeat, let Moslems realise that the forces which are working for it are stronger and, though temporarily foiled, will soon prevail. Let them, therefore, ponder over the words of Mr. Bhurgri, which we fully endorse —words with their wise emphasis on the need for prudent restraint as well as vigorous propaganda.

Notes of the Day.

The Maze of Secrets.

The Indian Army Committee is still said to be busy, but we are surprised to see a Calcutta paper anticipating that the report will never be published. The Nicholson report never saw the light of day and we shall be disappointed if the O'Dwyer report is made into a confidential document. The question of the defence of India is said to be a matter of common Imperial pride and responsibility, but if the saying has any meaning, the secrecy with which the protection of the country is shrouded, should be slightly lifted, and Indians should be called to share in the defence of the country on honourable terms. The registration and compulsory service of Europeans shows by contrast the position of distrust and humiliation Indians are compelled to occupy. The spectacle of arming a particular community, while the rest of the country has been virtually disarmed, cannot be said to be worthy of principles of equal treatment; and it is the more flagrant when Indians are discriminated against in the higher ranks of the army and the promotion of soldiers. Now we learn from the Commander-in-Chief that Lord Jellicoe's report is a confidential document and cannot be disclosed or discussed in the interests of the "public service." How is it then that the rule of secrecy did not apply to Australia where the people knew the contents of Lord Jellicoe's report on the contribution of Australia, as early as October of last year?

Men and Money from India.

Experts of Imperial Defence, like our morning contemporary, have been wondering if India could not be made to disgorge a few millions in the name of the Navy, without thinking of the crushing share of military expenditure India has borne for purposes which it has not been hers to meet, at all times. There is of course the counsel that we should not have a narrow outlook, but that we should consider the savings of our part of the Empire an "ultimate" addition to our common strength; the peculiarity is that the reserves of strength are not, through local economy, allowed to accumulate in India. The report in Australia endorsed the view that the Dominions should, as far as possible, be self-contained units in the matter of defence. The suggestion was that there should be a Far Eastern Fleet, in which Dominions as well as India should bear the cost of defending harbours. The total cost of the Fleet was put at twenty millions, of which Australia was to bear 4 millions, New Zealand 1 million and Britain 15 millions. Government may be reticent on matters of strategic distribution, but we can see no reason why the cost of defence and the methods of recruitment should not be made plain in India, just as it was done in Australia. The elaborate secrecy preserved makes people feel that, according to the bureaucracy, the defence of the country is almost an alien interest. The system of monetary contributions in return for foreign service was rejected by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the case of Canada. Admiral Jellicoe himself says:—"Experience has shown abundantly that the responsibilities with regard to naval defence are more cheerfully recognised and shouldered if the ships provided are seen by the people who pay for them and manned by their own kith and kin." This basic principle of enthusiasm is forgotten by those who invite people to exult in services that are entirely manned from outside. Home Rule would be a sham without Home Defence, and it is regrettable that Government should keep Indians at arms length when the subject is discussed. The Army Committee has taken its evidence in private without due Indian representation; its conclusions are threatened to be shelved. The proposals of naval defence affecting India are held back, they are not given even limited publicity. Thus is the "New Era" of "Co operation" being ushered!

Old Prejudices in New Era.

The resolutions adopted by the European Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, with reference to the Military Service Bill were published by us the other day. The object of the Bill is to provide for the registration and universal training of European British subjects in India for service in Arms. The Calcutta Conference accepted the main principle of the Bill, subject to certain provisions, such as that the force formed should be for local service only, that payment be made for drills made and services rendered, that under no circumstances should imprisonment or detention be awarded as punishment for offences under the Act unless the offences are such as would be punishable with imprisonment under Civil Law, and so on. So far so good. But, why should such compulsory training be confined to His Majesty's European subjects only? Are the lessons of the war so soon to be forgotten, and the defence of India—and of the Empire—to be left to mercenary troops alone and not to the entire manhood of the nation? Instead of waking up at the eleventh hour of the crisis is it not the bounden duty of those controlling the destinies of India to organise a citizen army rather than an army of "martial race" alone which, whatever its value, will never be able to cope with a world-crisis such as had arisen in the great European conflagration or which may arise at any moment in the future? Would not such a national army, at the same time, appeal to the patriotism of the people? The provision for the universal training of European subjects alone bears a racial complexion and will strengthen the prevailing suspicion of distrust of Indians which every one now wishes to see dispelled in the New Era stated to be dawning on India.

LALA LAJPAT RAI AMONG HIS COUNTRYMEN.

BOMBAY'S ROUSING WELCOME.

UNPARALLELED DEMONSTRATIONS.

UTMOST ENTHUSIASM OF ALL CLASSES.

After an absence of five years Lala Lajpat Rai again set foot on India's soil yesterday morning. As the gateway of India, this city had the proud privilege of welcoming many of her sons who had served her well, in this country and others, but never before had she welcomed a man like the Lala. Forced by the calumnies of his enemies and the malicious misrepresentations of others, Lala Lajpat Rai has been an exile for a period of about five years in a foreign country, and all because he loved his country too well and the bureaucracy too little. At first sight from his dreamy eyes, he might seem to be an idealist, a dreamer, but no man has done greater practical work for the alleviation of the sufferings of his helpless countrymen. His sturdiness, his independence, his patriotism, and the reverence in which he has been held by his countrymen, have all made him a marked man in the eyes of the authorities.

LALA'S UNIQUE SERVICE IN AMERICA.

His exile in a foreign land, however, has done a great service to this country. Lala Lajpat Rai has roused the conscience of Americans to the claims of India, and by means of a political propaganda, persistent as well as insistent, he has carried India's case to the highest legislative body in that country. By means of the Indian Home Rule League, which he started in America, he has been able to unify the scattered Indians there, and enlist the sympathies of the nobler and greater Americans on behalf of this country. If Lala Lajpat Rai had done nothing else, but that, in his whole life-time, he would still have deserved well of the country, but his services are too many and too valuable to be easily forgotten. A great lawyer, a patriot, a social worker, a politician, an educationist and more than all, an idealist and a propagandist—his life-work has been many-sided, and precious to this unfortunate country. In the course of his work for his Motherland, Mr. Lajpat Rai has had occasion to visit many foreign countries, and he has made it his business to study the social and political systems obtaining there. His experiences and ripe knowledge and criticism are contained in the number of books that he has written for the benefit of his countrymen. His services to Arya Samaj, of which he is one of the main pillars, have been of no mean order. His burning patriotism, passionate love for his country, deep spirituality, sterilng character, transparent honesty, fearlessness in the cause of right, sacrifice of wealth and fame, have created an abiding place for him in the hearts of all Indians. Temperamentally a moderate man, he is above parties, and party spirit. He has not reserved for a party what is meant for the whole country, and his countrymen are the more grateful to him for it.

RECEPTION AT BUNDER.

The s. s. Gablonz which was to have arrived on Thursday noon, actually touched the harbour wall at about 10 on the morning of Friday. A large number of people who were waiting in the morning, returned home on being informed that the procession would start about 2-30 p.m. But the Lala actually got down from the Gablonz at about 10 a.m., when there were only about a hundred persons waiting at the Mole station. He got into a launch long before the appointed time, and landed in Bombay. He was garlanded and then taken to Mr. Jayanarayan H. Dani's house at Walkeshwar; he returned to the Mole at about 3-15 p.m.

THE PROCESSION.

As soon as he arrived at the Mole he was garlanded by Mr. Tilak, the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mrs. Besant and many others, and the procession started down after. There was the pilot car first containing the captains of the volunteers, and the flags of the Home Rule Leagues; the second contained the Lala, Mrs. Besant, Mr. Jamnadas, Mr. Banker, Mr. Umar Sobani, and in the third were Mr. Tilak, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Khadilker and Dr. Welker; other cars followed these. In the beginning on Hornby Road there was not a very large crowd, but in the Abdul Rehman Street, Shaik Memon Street, Jhaveri Bazar, Mumbadevi, and further on it was impossible for the cars to pass. The crowd was extremely thick and the decorations profuse. Jhaveri Bazar is the business quarter of shawl merchants, etc., who mainly belong to the Punjab and northern parts of India. Here the decorations were on a lavish scale and no expense or trouble had been spared. Fine brocades, shawls, silk cloths, silverwares, in fact all sorts of articles were displayed, and hung on the streets. At Mumbadevi, the photos of the Lala, Mr. Malaviya and Mr. Horniman were prominently displayed, and here the decorations were of the richest kind, never before seen in this city.

OVATION IN HEART OF TOWN.

The whole street was a blaze of gold brocades, of priceless value, rich and beautiful Cashmere shawls, silverware and electric lights. The utmost enthusiasm was displayed by the merchants here, all Punjabis, and the crowd was also thickest here. There was music and brass bands, and flowers in profusion were showered on the distinguished visitor. The car was repeatedly stopped and the Lala smothered with flower garlands. Every window and gallery and in fact every place from which the Lalaji could be seen, was occupied by women, men or children. Appropriate mottos were hung along the roads welcoming the exile and near Bhuleshwar, the boys and girls in the Municipal schools gave a vociferous and prolonged cheer. Mahomedans no less than the Hindus were enthusiastic in giving a welcome, and all classes, from the rich merchants to poor vegetable and flower sellers in the streets, combined to make the procession the great success it was.

The procession went through the following streets:—Frere Road, Fort Street, Hornby Road, Abdul Rehman Street, Janjiker Street, Shaik Memon Street, Bhuleshwar, C. P. Tank Road, Girgaum, Sandhurst Road and Chaupatty, where the procession finally broke up, Lala Lajpat Rai going to his residence.

The different officers of the Home Rule Leagues and the many Volunteer Corps of both communities rendered great assistance towards the success of the whole affair from the beginning to the end.

LALA LAJPAT RAI ENTERTAINED.

HIS WORK IN AMERICA.

The Bombay National Union gave a dinner to Lala Lajpat Rai at the Sardar Griha on Friday night, when about two hundred guests were present. Mr. K. P. Khadilker, who presided, said Lala Lajpat Rai was beloved of India and that all the Home Rule Leagues claimed him to be their own. His whole life had been spent in the service of the country. He was properly the first in the trinity of "Lal, Bal, Pal" (laughter), and he had done service to the country in a manner which very few people had done. (Cheers.) The Lala had had his sufferings like all the patriots in India, for in the very beginning he had been deported. Deportation was really political abduction. It was a kind of suppression of the people's desires by the bureaucracy which borrowed and followed the example set in the history of the Bourbons and the Czars. But no amount of deportations had succeeded in stifling the political sentiments of the people. Deportations had always done harm as in the Punjab. The Lala had also gone into a voluntary exile and it was a great pleasure to see him back after five years. Amritsar was already preparing a grand reception for Lala Lajpat Rai and when they see him return like Rama of old he will be greeted with the greatest feelings of rejoicing. His exile had not been without result; in the case of Rama, also it was productive of good. He had contributed in his exile towards demolishing the demon of despotism.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS.

Dr. D. D. Sathaye then presented the following address in a beautiful silver casket:—

"On behalf of the Bombay National Union and the Indian Home Rule League, we beg to offer you a most cordial welcome back to this Country after a period of unexpectedly prolonged absence.

"The years in which you happened to be out of India were years of great trials and tribulations for your fellow Countrymen at home. From the creditable record of great services you rendered to the Country from time to time before your departure, we could form an estimate as to the big share you might have shouldered, if you were in India of the great burden of strenuous work and hardships which were necessary to be borne to successfully meet with the difficult situation here. But we know that though living bodily abroad you were with your own people in India in spirit all the time.

"Your presence in Japan, England and America, during these years has moreover been in a way a great help to your country, because you were all the time studying things in those foreign lands from the Indian point of view, and what is even of greater importance, that you were taking every possible opportunity to impress upon the mind of the people of those countries the views, the sentiments and the aspirations of the Indian Nation.

"Greater has been your output, than ever before, of books and political literature during the period of your absence from India, a special importance attaches in our opinion to the work you have done in foreign countries during this period in your capacity as the non-official Ambassador of India. We recall with thankfulness, your work in America where you established a permanent branch of the Indian Home Rule League and with the assistance of Dr. Hardikar you spread the knowledge of Indian affairs far and wide among the American people by an energetic and skilful use of the press and platform. But gratitude is due to you in particular from the people of India for the invaluable service you rendered to them by drawing through the kind offices of Mr. Malone and others, the attention of the American Senate to the international aspect of Indian politics in connection with the discussion by that body, of the Peace Treaty and the proposed institution of a new world forum called the League of Nations.

"Nobody can be more conscious than we are of the difficulties and troubles which beset your path and your work when out of India. We keenly resent and emphatically repudiate the malicious allegations made against you by responsible as well as irresponsible people in England and India. Cut off from your people, short of funds and other propagandist recourses, you had to carry the work of agitation in the interest of India quite single handed throughout your partly voluntary and partly enforced absence from India during the last seven years. But we know you regard it as your compensation that it was given to you as a special privilege to work for your country, in particularly difficult times and in Countries in which the voice of India could not but for you have been heard. Further, we firmly believe that your experience under such peculiar conditions will enable you to give correct guidance in the matter of further agitation to be carried on in those countries which have been the scene of your strenuous labours.

"Returning to India after a period of seven most eventful years, you will, we daresay, find your land and your people materially changed in many essentials. If on the one hand the enormous setback given to the Indian people by the hundred and one measures of bureaucratic regime and repression could not escape your notice, you will on the other hand be pleased to find that they have given a more creditable account of themselves than ever before, in the fight against oppression and in the defence of their private and national liberties. If your spirits may at one time have been crushed to hear of the unprecedented atrocitiese committed by Government in your ever suffering province, you must have been buoyed up with hope to see that the courage of your people ultimately triumphed with a splendid reaction against the same. But more than anything else, you will be, we know gratified to see that your fellow countrymen throughout India are animated with a stern resolve to win the great contest for Self-Government which commenced with the enunciation of India's political ideal by Dadabhai Naoroji, in 1906 at Calcutta, and the first round which has just ended in favour of the Indian people by the concession by the British Government of the first, albeit a disappointing and unsatisfactory instalment of political reforms—partly embodied and partly suggested by the Reforms Act.

"We therefore welcome you back to India in the present critical hour of her political life and hope and trust that both health and spirits will be vouchsafed to you for many years to come to undertake, in co-operation with your friends and colleagues in the Congress the unfinished work of political agitation and social regeneration in the interest of your Country. Great and glorious as has been the record of your patriotic services and remarkably versatile as have been the activities of your public life in the past, you are, we know, endowed with qualities which God willing, will enable you quite to excel yourself in future.

"We once more offer you our fraternal greetings and affection and remain your admiring

Fellow Comrades,
B. G. TILAK,
Indian H. R. League.
President, [illegible] DESHMUKH,
M. G. D[illegible]nal Union."
President, Bombay Natio[illegible]

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S MESSAGE.

Lala Lajpat Rai after thanking them for their kindness in presenting him with the address and the silver casket, said he was deeply sensible of the honour they had done him by the sentiment they had expressed in the address, when he remembered that the address was signed by the greatest modern Indian, of whom every Indian abroad and in this country was proud (Applause.) An address signed by such a man whose services in the cause of nationalisation and whose sacrifices were practically unique in the history of modern India, and would make anybody proud of him (Loud applause.)

HIS WORK IN AMERICA.

Confining himself to that part of the address which related to the work done by him in America, he said he was determined to put it in black and white for the information of all concerned. He had never worked in secret. Anything and everything he had done was practically known to most of his countrymen in America and the students there, and if anybody wished to know more of it he promised to let them know it fully. (Cheers.) Nothing would be kept secret and anything that required explanation, would be explained fully. The work in America could be divided into two parts—the work done preceding to the establishment of the Home Rule League and the work done after that. Before the establishment of the Home Rule League the work was done practically by him single-handed. He might tell them that his countrymen of all castes, races and creeds had always helped him, and he was very grateful to them for that. They had never refused to help him, although at first they feared to mix with him; but they had always helped him. (Cheers.) He had, however, considered himself entitled to accept the help of anybody, whatever might be his creed or political opinions, provided he (the speaker) could make use of his services for this country. (Cheers.) He had absolutely no objection to make use of any Indian. (Cheers.) He had made use of Indians of different creeds and political opinions, but he had used them in his own way. (Laughter.) He had never let them over-ride his opinions or control his judgment. (Applause.) Otherwise, he had accepted help from all. In spite of the fact that he had strong views and had used strong language, Indians had never refused to help him. His work was writing a few pamphlets, writing articles for papers and magazines—all that was done before the establishment of the Home Rule League. After its establishment everything was on record. All the monies received had been placed in the account books and those accounts had been placed open for the British Secret Service to see. He had never concealed anything—their accounts, their correspondence and everything was open for the inspection of everybody, and no doubt the Secret Service had done that. They had circulated pamphlets, leaflets

(Continued on page 12.)

FUTURE OF TURKEY.

TOWARDS SETTLEMENT.

SULTAN TO REMAIN IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONTROL OVER DARDANELLES.

DECISION APPROVED IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 20.

PARIS.—It is reported from London that the Supreme Council on February 11th, decided in principle that the Sultan will remain in Constantinople but rigorous military and naval control of the Dardanelles will be established. Details of the control will be settled by experts including Marshal Foch who will begin meetings on February 16th.

The "Times" confirms the above decision with regard to Turkey. The paper says that the Turkish Administration will also be allowed to remain in Constantinople. It is uncertain whether allied control of the Bosporus as well as the Dardanelles is contemplated. Apparently much territory of the Ottoman empire in Asia Minor will be left to the Turks, but not Syria, Mesopotamia or Arabia.

A MATTER FOR CONGRATULATION.

FIRST STONE IN STRUCTURE OF EASTERN PEACE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

PARIS, Feb. 16.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Feb. 20.

The Havas Agency states:—

The Decision of the Allies to leave Constantinople in the Turks' hands is approved in France. The "Temps" states that the first stone in the structure of eastern peace has been laid just as France wanted it. The decision is regarded as a matter for congratulation and preparing the way for settlement of other outstanding problems in Thrace and Asia Minor.

ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 20.

The "Leader's" London correspondent wires:—Mr. Montagu is still absent from office but is improving.

Conversations regarding the future of the East African territories are expected to begin upon the return of Lord Milner from Egypt and Malta.

ARMENIANS IN CILICIA.

REPORTED SLAUGHTER OF 70,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 11.30 p.m., Feb. 20.

The "Times" learns that the Turkish troops and Kurds have slaughtered seventy-thousand Armenians in Cilicia. The struggle continues around Marash. The Armenians are resisting strongly but have suffered seriously. The Turks have advanced to Baghtche and are spreading terror.

INDIAN FISCAL POLICY.

COMMITTEE TO DISCUSS QUESTION.

MR. PATEL'S MOTION LOST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 19.

(*Delay in transmission.*)

The Council, reassembling after lunch, Mr. Haroon Jaffer moved for a Commission to enquire into the condition of Factory labour and the desirability of establishing Committees of Arbitration for the purpose of settling disputes between employers and workmen in the centres of industry and to make suitable recommendations. He said a few months back India had seen a labour unrest far extended and of unparalleled intensity. The cause of this unrest was evidently high prices prevailing for the last few years. War conditions and failure of monsoons were responsible for abnormal rise in prices, but, owing to the disturbed state of things over a great portion of Europe and Asia, prices remained high in spite of the cessation of War. Having failed to get relief from Peace conditions, labour could no longer remain still and it found expression in strikes all over. Moreover India had a bright industrial future before her, with the result that a large number of workmen would be required for many new factories. Therefore it was all the more necessary to safe-guard against any serious development of labour unrest in the future. The result of recent strikes in Bombay and elsewhere was that wages were enhanced and other conditions modified. Bombay Mill Strike continued for a very long time, for the lack of an organised body to discuss the question on behalf of the workmen. It was due to the intervention of the Labour Settlement Committee and the Social Service League that any settlement was arrived at. This evidently showed that labour classes at present were ill organised and had no proper venue through which they could force their views. World labour conditions had changed and India could not remain uneffected. There was already a Factory Act controlling these labour questions. But the time had now come, when the whole question must be reconsidered in the light of new facts and tendencies which where visible in industrial spheres. The special department of Industries shall have to tackle the question of labour. In view of the world conditions questions of employment of women and children in factories, wages of workmen, hours of work, conditions of their housing had to be met with. In the absence of well-organised labour Unions in India, the importance of some agency of the nature of the Committee of arbitration was extremely great and the responsibility for such action mainly depended upon the Government.

SIR F. CURRIMBHOY.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy considered the resolution as premature and wanted to know what action Government had taken on the recommendations of the Industrial Commission. As one of those affected by the strikes in Bombay, he informed the Council that Sir George Lloyd was doing his best in getting every information necessary to the solution of labour trouble in that city. The first question they had to deal with was housing and how to finance it. Regarding the conciliatory Boards, he said that when the strike happened the Millowners' Association was very willing to abide by the decision of a conciliatory board, but it was very difficult to say whether the Board's decision could be binding upon the men. The Government of India first of all ought to get every necessary information from different provinces about conditions of sanitation, housing, etc., and then appoint a Commission on the lines suggested by the Industrial Congress at Bombay. He, therefore, suggested to Mr. Jaffer to keep this question in abeyance until different provinces had reported.

Mr. Crum, while being very much in sympathy with the resolution agreed with Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy that it was inopportune to appoint a commission.

SIR D. WACHA.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha agreed with Mr. Crum and said that in the beginning of the strike in Bombay public opinion was that Millowners were a hard-hearted lot, but that was simple nonsense. So long as strikers were on the war path nothing could be done. They went on a lightning strike and refused to go to work unless all that they demanded was granted. It must not be forgotten that the Millowners had their own grievances against the labourers. As one who had been agitating for last twenty years for improving the status of labour, Sir Dinshaw pointed out that nobody was apathetic or indifferent to the question and said the employers were not bound to provide houses for labourers but could offer liberal wages. As for education it was the duty of State and the speaker himself had been pressing that question in the Council action had been taken in that direction though to a limited extent. He was very sympathetic to the resolution but must say that Mr. Jaffer has not thoroughly understood the question.

Sir Thomas Holland was in full sympathy with Mr. Jaffer's resolution, but opposed the idea of appointing a commission.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Jaffer withdrew the resolution and expressed his gratitude to Sir Thomas Holland for the attitude he had taken. He was glad to find that Government were taking steps in the matter and that when the necessary materials had been collected the question would be fully considered. But to his friends, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Sir Dinshaw Wacha, who thought the resolution was premature he said that was what he expected from them.

The resolution was withdrawn, and the Council adjourned till to-morrow.

DELHI, Feb. 20.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning Sir George Lowndes presiding.

At question time, Mr. Patel asked (a) is it not a fact that there is a unanimous demand in the country for the separation of the Executive and the Judicial? (b) Do Government propose to take up the question in the opening of the new era?

Sir William Vincent, replying, said: Government believe there is a considerable [illegible] of opinion in favour of further [illegible] the Executive and the Judicial. They [illegible] doubt that the new Government of India Reforms Scheme will give the [illegible] early consideration.

LORD CARMICHAEL [illegible]

REFORMS.

The Hon. Mr. Patel asked (1) [illegible] observations of Lord Carmichael, appearing [illegible] revised official report of [illegible] House of Lords of 12th [illegible] 1919:—"I say that the Indians [illegible] themselves make this Bill a success, but I think it will lie with us, with the Government, to help the Moderate men. It will lie with the members of the Civil Service to a great extent to help them, and I believe they will do so."

2. Will Government be pleased to say how and in what way they propose to help the Moderate men in order that they may prevail?

Sir William Marris, replying, said:—(1) The Government of India understand that the reference is not to any particular section of political thought but to the cause of moderation in general. They think that this will best be promoted making the Reforms scheme a success, and they will endeavour to do so far as lies in their power.

REFORMS ACT AND FRANCHISE.

Mr. Patel asked:—(1) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the remark of Sir J. D. Rees, at page 467 of the official report of the debate in the House of Commons of 5th December 1919, to the effect that the Government of India can make changes at any time in the Franchise now settled? (2) Do Government propose to include in the rules to be framed under the Government of India Act definite principles governing such changes?

Sir William Marris, replying, said:—(1) Yes. (2) The attention of the Hon. Member is invited to the remarks of the Joint Committee on clause 7 to the Government of India Bill. The Joint Committee have recommended that the Franchise as settled by the rules to be made under the Act should not be altered for the first ten years, and that it should at present be outside the power of the Legislative Councils to make any alteration in the franchise. It is not proposed, accordingly, that the rules should provide for any alteration of the franchise except in respect of women suffrage, for which it is proposed to make provision in accordance with the Joint Committee's special recommendation on this matter.

VOTES TO EX-SEPOYS.

Sir William Marris, replying to another question, regarding the grant of vote to ex-sepoys said:—The Government of India's views on the question of soldiers voting were communicated in para. 7 of the fourth despatch. Later on, after consulting local Governments they telegraphed on October 16th, recomending a strict adherence to the property qualification for voters, as most of the local Governments with the exception of the Central Provinces preferred it. The views of the Punjab Government were received and communicated later. That Government was more concerned with the question than any other Government, and proposed that retired commissioned officers as such should be enfranchised but not retired non-commissioned officers. It is now proposed that in all Provinces retired commissioned and non-commissioned officers should be entitled to vote. The Government of India believe that this is in accordance with the views of the Joint Committee.

DEPRESSED CLASSES' REPRESENTATION.

Sir William Marris, replying to the same member's question regarding a larger representation of the depressed classes, said:—The Government of India have addressed all local Governments in pursuance of the recommendation referred to in Madras, where the representation previously proposed for the depressed classes was clearly inadequate. It is proposed, the Government of India understand, to raise the number of seats reserved for them from 2 to 7. In other provinces the Government of India will welcome some increase if grounds for the same can be shown to exist. (b) The Government of India do not, as at present advised, propose to limit, by rule, the discretion of the nominating authority in the selection of persons to represent the depressed classes. They have no doubt that so far as possible representatives will be nominated who are members of this section of the population.

Mr. Patel further asked: Have Government considered the desirability of requesting the High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay to throw open original side to pleaders?

Sir William Vincent answered in the negative and said the matter was one entirely within the discretion of the courts themselves.

URBAN WAGE-EARNERS' REPRESENTATION.

Sir William Marris, replying to Mr. V. J. Patel's questions, re the representation of the urban wage-earning class said: The Government of India are anxious to give effect, wherever possible, to the recommendations of the Joint Committee. As the Hon. member however will probably realise, the practical

(Continued on page 12.)

"PREPARE FOR ISLAM'S CAUSE."

DR. KITCHLEW ON KHILAFAT.

BOBAY MAHOMEDANS' MEETING.

A public meeting of the Mahomedans was held on Wednesday night, at the Musta Talao under the presidency of Mian Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani, to give facility expressing their views on the Khilafat question to those up-country delegates of the All India Khilafat Conference who for want of time, could not speak during the session the Conference.

Among the speakers were Maulana Mahomed Dawood Gaznavi, Maulana Abdul Mazi Faiyani, Dr. Saifudin Kitchlew, Maulvi Zafarali Khan and Mr. Bansidhar Pathak all of whom spoke at length to explain what Khilafat meant and what they ought to do now.

Maulana M. D. Gaznavi explained the resolutions, passed at the Conference and said that all their representations and memorials, were thrown into the waste paper baskets by British Ministers who further more wounded their feelings by a most obstinate reply.

DR. KITCHLEW'S SPEECH.

Dr. Saifudin Kitchlew, who on rising to address was received with shouts of Allaho-Akbar," said that what the Khilafat question was had already been fully explained by Ulemas, public press, and at the last session the All India Khilafat Conference and in the address which the Indian Mahomedans presented to his Excellency the Viceroy. Now had come the time for practical work. The Khilafat was not a new question. Referring to Mr. Gladstone's speech expressing his determination to eject the Turks, bag and baggage, from Constantinople to Bagdad, the speaker said that the friendship of the European Powers with Turkey had never been genuine. Their friendship was quite a forced one which the British and other powers were compelled to maintain through the fear of Russia getting powerful.

With reference to the present ministers identifying the Khilafat movement with Lord Curzon's "Pan-Islamism" he said that Musalmans believed in the brotherhood of Islam. Their history, their traditions and their Islamic civilisation enjoined them to cherish that feeling. If that was "Pan-Islamism then he said, he belonged to that "Pan-Islamia" movement.

About the present question he said, Mahomedans were religiously bound to protect their holy places. They could not tolerate any non-Muslim interference in those places and above the Turkish Empire. They must have their Khalif to protect the Islam interests and religious sentiments. Continuing the speaker remarked "we are loyal to the British Crown and have fought even against the Turks when we were told that the War had nothing to do with religion and that it was based on purely political principles. We mean to remain loyal even now. But we must frankly say that our loyalty to the British Crown is conditional. We shall be loyal to the British so long as our religious sentiments are not interfered with We have to decide the loyalty on the one hand and the Commands of God, on the other. We are forced to obey God."

Concluding Dr. Kitchlew appealed to the people to prepare themselves for the cause. He declared himself to be a Satyagrahi, and was ready to undergo any hardship, suffering or persecution for Truth. He asked the people to obey the mandates to act according to the decisions of the Central Khilafat Committee, even if it recommended *Hartal*, boycot and such things, for securing their right.

HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS AS BROTHERS.

Mr. Bansidhar Pathak, speaking in Hindi showed reason why the Hindus should make the Khilafat question a common cause with their Mahomedan brethren. He said both the Hindus and the Mahomedans regarded India as a common Mother and the Almighty Creator as a common Father. Therefore both the communities were children of the same parents. It was therefore quite natural that brothers should sympathise with other brothers at the time of distress. As regards the difference in their religion he said even now in a Hindu family one member worshiped *Shakti*, another *Vishnu*, while the third member worshiped *Shiva* or any other incarnation of God. Therefore, he said the difference of religion could not make a difference of opinion in a common National cause. He then quoted a verse from the Mahabharata in which Yudisthira said that, regarding th internal affairs, he counted his five *Pandava* brothers to belong to one party and the hundred *Kauravas* to another party. But in all external affairs he counted the hundred *Kauravas* and five *Pandavas* together to make force of 105 cousins. The speaker thus inferred that on minor internal questions they might consider the Hindus and Mahomedans seperately but in questions of common national interest they must unite together to raise united voice of the 29 crores of Indians.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. Chhotani, the president said their demands were just and he hoped the Government would help them in getting those demands settled. He too, asked the people to act according to the enjoinment of their religion, and the orders of the Ulemas which the Central Khilafat Committee would issue from time time, and to bear the burden of getting their grievances redressed. He said the agitators of the Khilafat movement, never desired cause any trouble to the Government, but Government also in its turn should help them in their present agony. He hoped th Ministers would understand their position and try to quell the disaffections, now prevailing in India. The only means of quelling the disaffection was to give proper consideration to their religions sentiments. Their demands were just and if they were met wit there was no reason for them to grumbl against Government. The present troubles which were brought home to them, were bu the outcome of the Government's own actions In the conclusion he requested them to remember God and invoke His help in their cause

The president was followed by Messrs. Abdul Hussein Jhanjaria, Nanabhai Upadhya after which the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

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LALA LAJPAT RAI AMONG HIS COUNTRYMEN.

(Continued from page 11.)

and handbills, distributed or sold, to the extent of half a million. They had spent not less than ten thousand dollars, and all that money had been raised in America. Mr. Tilak had, of course, spent five thousand dollars once, but he had not informed anybody of it and had invested and doubled it, and the amount was still intact. The speaker said the work they had done was to enlist the sympathies of enlightened Americans, leading politicians, journalists and he had managed to keep the work of India before them. India was known as a land of dreamers, of spiritualists, of snake-charmers, religious men. As a matter of fact, modern-minded Americans did not care for that kind of information. They called us a nation of impractical men. The Americans also thought that Indians were the happiest people in the world, under the most democratic and liberal government in the world. (Laughter.) That was the impression that generally obtained. There was a regular propaganda to keep that impression on the world—not in one country, but in all countries. The speaker then gave a touching example of a Madrasi, who was doing the clerical work of the Home Rule League and when they made an appeal to Indians for help, he sent by return of post all his savings amounting to about Rs. 430. He was glad, however, to tell them that the greatest amount of help rendered was by Marathas, and he thanked them for it. The speaker again thanked the Union for presenting him with an address. (Cheers.)

BE SELF-RELIANT.

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S EXHORTATION.

A public meeting was held yesterday at Shantaram's Chawl to welcome Lala Lajpat Rai. Mr. M. A. Jinnah presided. The place was packed to overflowing and people could be seen clinging to walls and trees.

After Messrs. Jinnah and Tilak, Swami Satyadev and Mrs. Besant had spoken, Lala Lajpat Rai who was most enthusiastically cheered, made a most eloquent and impressive speech, in the course of which he exhorted his audience to be honest and truthful. "Rise up Young India!" "Be true to your Civilisation", said the speaker amidst loud applause. He asked his audience to be self-reliant and not to depend on others. A fuller report of the proceedings will appear to-morrow.

SALEM'S GREETINGS.

The following telegram has been received for Lala Lajpat Rai from the Hon. Mr. B V. Narasimha Iyer, Salem:—

"Salem citizens heartily welcome you back to Motherland after strenuous patriotic struggles suffering—Hon. Narasimhier."

DEATH OF WOMAN-PASSIVE RESISTER.

"Indian Opinion," announces the death of Mrs. Shaikh Mehtah, the first Muslim Passive Resister, who suffered imprisonment during the Satyagrah struggle of 1913. When she heard of the iniquities perpetrated on Indian women in the Transvaal her soul revolted and she determined to join the women in the Transvaal. Her husband was poor and she had not enough funds for travel. But she overcame the financial difficulty by selling her jewellery. She and her old mother, who accompanied her on the trip, were arrested at Volksrust and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

INDIAN FISCAL POLICY.

(Continued from page 11.)

application of their recommendation regarding the representation of the wage-earners is attended with serious difficulties. It will involve the creation of a special franchise and the preparation of a separate roll for which the materials available are scanty in the extreme. A large number of the wage-earners are not permanent residents of the centres where they seek employment. They come and go at uncertain intervals, and their earnings, which must necessarily form the basis of the roll, are not only hard to ascertain but often subject to wide fluctuations. The Government of India have grave doubts, which are shared by the local Government concerned, as to whether it will prove possible completely to overcome these obstacles, but in deference to the wishes of the Joint Committee they have decided that the attempt must be made as regards the wage-earners in Bombay and Calcutta, the two cities in which this class is the largest. They cannot ignore, however, the risk of a serious breakdown when the electoral machinery devised for the purpose is put to the test of the elections, and they do not think that in present conditions and with the limited organisation at their disposal it would be prudent to extend the experiment to other towns in which the problem is less urgent.

After interpellations Mr. Hailey presented the Select Committee's report on the bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Government securities.

AMALGAMATION OF ORYA SPEAKING TRACTS.

Mr. Sinha moved a resolution for the appointment of a mixed committee to formulate a scheme for the amalgamation of the Orya speaking tracts administered or controlled by the Government of Madras, Bengal and the Central Provinces with the existing Orissa division of the Behar Province. Mr. Sinha said he had moved this resolution in response to a demand made to him personally by the Orya conference at its last session. The resolution was intended to ameliorate the condition of a large number of His Majesty's Indian subjects suffering under long standing grievances. The Orya speaking population amounted to 15 millions and had been for some historic reasons divided under different administrations. Sir Herbert Risley, Home Secretary in 1903, in a letter propounded the whole problem in most lurid terms. He pointed out that the division of the Orya speaking people under various administrations was the cause of great anxiety and difficulty to the Government of India and he intended to see the Orya speaking people amalgamated under one administration, but unfortunately this change could not be affected on account of the hostile attitude taken up by the then Governor of Madras. Mr. Sinha said the best solution of the problem would be the creation of a separate province for all Orya speaking people, but knowing that the Home Member would not agree to this proposal on the ground that it should come up before the reformed Council he asked for their amalgamation in the Government of Behar and Orissa. However well administered Madras Government might be, it was bound to overlook the case of the minority of the Orya people for lack of a representative of their own. The result was the condition of the Orya people in the Ganjam district was certainly far from happy. Concluding Mr. Sinha said on linguistic, sentimental and practical grounds the question was well worth investigating by a Committee so as to redress long standing grievances of the Orya speaking population.

HOW LONG?

The Raja of Kanika, a representative of the Orya people, accorded cordial support to the resolution. He detailed the various stages of the movement for union of the separate Orya tracts from 1868 and said that unless the Oryas were made a homogenous race now, their position under the Reforms Act would become worse being in a hopeless minority in the four Provinces. They could not properly raise their national status, because they had unequal competition with the stronger races in those Provinces. The education of the Oryas had seriously suffered because in each Province they were being taught according to the needs of that Province. "How long," he asked, "should this unequal competition go on, and how long are we to be left to the tender mercies of the predominant races"? In conclusion he alluded to the agitation against the partition of Bengal which was described as the gravest blunder of British rule and compared it with the partition of the Oryas.

Mr. Mahomed Chaudhuri Ismail supported the resolution and thought that every member of the Council had sympathy with the mover's object. The difficulties to which Mr. Sinha referred, would be solved by bringing all the Orya under the administration of the Orissa division. He thought the present Council was competent to deal with the question and make recommendations to Government.

MR BANERJEA.

Mr. Banerjea said the working of the resolution ought to be more wide and s'ould include investigation so as to create an altogether different Province for the Orya speaking population. The Oryas were in a minority all over India and in all matters affecting the welfare of this particular community they had no sufficient representation. Was it fair and just, asked the speaker, that in this age of advancement, the Orya speaking people should be overlooked? Many more similar questions were awaiting solution and he believed that the interests of all communities would be fully gone into before the reformed Councils came into existence.

SIR WILLIAM VINCENT.

Sir William Vincent speaking on behalf of Government said he was sorry he could not accept *in toto* the resolutions that were brought by Mr. Sinha, representative of a province where the speaker had served. On this occasion his regret was even greater. Government was in no sense opposed to the examination of the question because proposition was in sonsonance with the Reforms report and the opinion of the Joint Committee, but Government did not know how far the Oryas of several tracts in the various provinces wished to be joined into one province. The Council must note that in this matter linguistic tendencies were not the sole test. They must also consider the political, historical and commercial aspects of the question. In 1903, Lord Curzon proposed to unite all the Orya speaking tracts into one, but met with a large volume of opposition from several Provinces, especially Bengal and it was in deference to those opinions that the proposal was finally abandoned. Mr. Banerjea who now supported the resolution, speaking a few years ago, in this council on Mr. Sarma's resolution for the redistribution of provinces on the linguistic basis has said "I ask Mr. Sarma if he is prepared to disturb the prospect of responsible Government that is opening for us by the veiled spectre of redistribution of territories. Let responsble Government be established and then it will be time enough to take up and decide matters of this kind."

MR. BANERJEA'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. Banerjea rose to offer a personal explanation and said "My. Hon. friend has overlooked some points."

Sir George Lowndes stood up to give a ruling, but Mr. Banerjea continuing said: "If you will allow me, Sir, to offer the explanation which I desired to say I would be able to repudiate the charge. In the light of the new situation, I think, I am entitled to it. Sir. It is only two words."

Sir George Lowndes:—"If the Hon. Member desires to make a personal explanation I have no doubt that the Council will hear it. I trust he will restrict his observations to personal explanation."

Mr. Banerjea: "It is, Sir, a personal explanation. In the first place this is how to be a redistribution by consent. Therefore controversy will not take place. Secondly responsible Government has been established. We have got responsible Government. The two elements which were at the bottom of those observations of mine are not in existence and I, therefore, think the quotation is somewhat irrelevant."

Sir William Vincent: The explanation the hon. member made is a somewhat laboured one. I leave it to the Council to decide whether the quotation is applicable to the present case or not.

Mr. Banerjea: "Sir, I am entitled to change my opinion as circumstanses permit." (Laughter.)

Sir William Vincent concluding gave an assurance to place the matter before the Viceroy and forward the report of to-day's discussion to the local Governments concerned in order to ascertain their views and prepare such materials as were necessary so that the whole matter might be discussed in the new Council. This was all he could do at present.

Mr. Sarma believed the acceptance of the present resolution could not change the condition of the Odyas, under Bihar and Orissa who formed 4.9 per cent of the population and the inclusion of the Oryas at present under the Madras administration would bring the population up to 6.1 per cent. and increase which would in no way greatly help to secure seats in the University and Council for the Orya community. It was better not to open this controversial matter. Although the Oryas under the Madras administration had to labour under some disadvantages, the speaker thought in the matter of higher education, etc., the Oryas under Madras had the same benefits as enjoyed by their brethren under the Bihar Government. Moreover, there were some Oryas who did not want to be annexed to the Bihar and Orissa Government and under such circumstances it was not safe for the Government to accept the proposition. Mr. Sarma concluding said he sympathised with them and would rather be glad to see a separate province for the Oryas.

Mr. Chanda said a good deal of sentiment to a large extent ruled the world. He thought it would be better to put the Oryas under one administration.

Sir Dinsha Wacha agreed with Mr. Banerjea that in the new era the Orya speaking people ought to be homogeneous and of one nationality.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Sinha replying to the debate thanked the members who supported the motion. He hoped that when the Home Member circulated the papers of the debate to Local Governments particular reference would be made to the question of the desirability of putting the Oryas under one Province. The resolution was then by permission withdrawn.

INDIAN FISCAL POLICY.

Mr. Patel moved for the appointment of Committee of equal number of official and non-official members of Council to investigate the question of fiscal policy to be adopted hereafter by the Government of India as result of the recommendations of Lord Selborne's Committee and devise and suggest such tariff arrangements as seem to it best fitted to the needs of India as an integral part of the British Empire.

He said all shades of opinion in this country had asked for fiscal autonomy being granted to India. If the fiscal policy of India were any further to be dictated from Whitehall it would endanger British connection with India. This was what the Joint Committee had said, but the speaker went a step further and said that his belief was certainly well founded that the Government of India did not intend to adhere to the recommendations of the Joint Committee. Clear proof of this could be had in the previous day's resolution moved by the Commerce Member In 1911, Mr. Bonar Law advocated the policy of Imperial Preference and India would not then renounce its policy of free trade and now that the British Cabinet had attempted policy of Imperial Preference, the Indian Government appointed a Committee to go into that matter merely because the Home Government had adopted it. Was it not, asked the speaker, a direct contravention of the Joint Committee's recommendations who insisted that an attempt be made to remove root and branch the belief in the mind of Indians that the trade policy of India was dictated from Whitehall? In this connection Mr. Patel expressed regret that the correspondence that passed between the Secretary of State and the Government of India on the question of Imperial Preference was not shown to this Council. Lord Selborne in his speech in the House of Lords and Lord Sinha in a speech at Bombay expressed that full fiscal freedom had been given to India to exercise it in the way she chose. The greatest danger was that from different quarters different versions were put as to the future fiscal policy of the Government of India. In view of this, continued the speaker, it was imperative to know what exactly the recommendation of the Joint Committee meant and a committee as suggested by the resolution would solve it by arriving at complete proposals with regard to this highly controversial question of fiscal autonomy. They would know how far the Indian Government intended to act independently of the Bgritish Cabinet.

NOT TO THE PEOPLE BUT TO THE GOVT.

Apart from all this his grievous was that fiscal autonomy worth the name was not given to the people of India; rather it was granted to the Government of India and he believed so long as the people of India had no control over the Central Government fiscal autonomy would have no meaning. In the House of Commons, the Secretary of State did not answer the questions put to him by some members of the House so as to give a definite idea of the Government of India intended to proceed in this matter under the Reforms.

Continuing, the speaker said: "There is no doubt something has been given. There is no doubt it has not been given to the people. There is no doubt it has been given to the Government of India, but we shall know how far the Secretary of State will not interfere with the fiscal measures to be adopted hereafter by the Government of India." It was, therefore, all the more necessary to appoint a committee to make the ground clear before the Legislative Assembly came into existence.

SIR FAZULBHOY'S OPPOSITION.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy opposed the resolution which he said ought to have been withdrawn when the previous day on the motion of Sir George Barnes together with Mr. Crum's amendment a committee was appointed to examine the customs tariff and fiscal policy.

Mr. Patel: "I want to know if that committee will go into the whole question of fiscal policy."

Sir Fazulbhoy replied that the resolution says: "To advise means in what way the question should be considered." Continuing, Sir Fazulbhoy said a committee of this Council was not the proper body to consider the whole question of fiscal policy, because it could be settled only by the appointment of a commission to go into the whole evidence. He was not a pessimist about the Government of India as Mr. Patel, because he had always found the Government was very sympathetic towards the commercial interests in this country. They had fought hard the question of excise duty and by accepting the amendment of Mr. Crum the previous day they had shown their interest to solve the problem.

APPOINT A COMMISSION.

Mr. Crum entirely disagreed with the resolution as it was worded and pointed out that what the Parliamentary Committee meant by their finding was that the Government of India should in future have a free hand in dealing with fiscal policy. The fiscal question was a reserved subject and it had been rightly decided that the people of India should not have anything like a final say in it because he (Mr. Patel) could hardly conceive of more confused state of affairs than a lot of men who had never felt the good or evil of protectionist policy suddenly deciding what the future fiscal policy of India ought to be. He entirely agreed with Sir Fazulbhoy that a committee of this Council was not the right body to investigate the fiscal question. A Commission should be appointed to discuss the whole question in all parts of India not only as regards the Indian industries but vis-a-vis foreign imports. It was a very serious matter which must be discussed with caution and the help of expert advice and if wrongly treated it, would lead to enormous complications.

A TEST CASE.

Mr. Khaparde supported Mr. Patel's resolution. Mr. said in view of the three different versions regarding Joint Committee's report, Mr. Patel's resolution would serve as a test case. Sir Fazulbhoy's pleading that the resolution should be withdrawn for lack of commercial men on this Council seemed to the speaker as groundless. Any information regarding commercial matters could be had from the Commerce Department. Members ought not to confuse the scope of this Committee with the one appointed the previous day. Sir George Barnes' Committee would confine itself to see how to tackle in future the question of export and import. The Committee suggested by Mr. Patel would go into the question of production and the means of stimulating industry. The findings of the two Committees would be rather advantageous from the point of view of Government and their reports would show the safest course on which the Government could tread.

At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch.

MR. SARMA'S AMENDMENT.

On the Council reassembling after lunch, the discussion on Mr. Patel's resolution for the Committee to investigate India's fiscal policy was proceeded with. Mr. Sarma while approving Mr. Patel's resolution moved an amendment to the effect that the words "equal number of official and non-official members of this Council" be omitted. He said there was really no room for controversy over the future fiscal policy. The Committee appointed the previous day would only consider as to whether it was desirable in the interests of India to accord any preference to other parts of Empire. It was impossible for them to be absolute protectionists. They had to be free traders as well as protectionists. After the Joint Committee had reported theyt were now in a safe position to find out India's future fiscal policy.

Mr. Chanda said at present the Government of India was subject to the Secretary of State in every function and in view of this fact it was highly essential to appoint a Committee to go into the matter carefully and report thereon. It, therefore, did not matter whether the Committee was, as asked for by Mr. Patel, or by Mr. Sarma.

"NO USE APPOINTING COMMITTEE."

Sir Dinshaw Wacha thought there was no use in appointing a Committee either as suggested by Mr. Patel or Mr. Sarma. The Exchange question was interwined with India's trade and therefore the whole question had to be decided and not the fiscal policy alone. The only practical way of doing it was to collect the volume of opinion from commercial and industrial bodies in every province as was done in regard to the question of railway management and then solve the problem.

Sir George Barnes admitted the time was now quite ripe for the exploration of the fiscal question. The Committee the previous day would consist of commercial men and deal with the question as suggested by Mr. Crum in his amendment. He, therefore, could not accept either the resolution or the amendment of Mr. Sarma. In conclusion, he repudiated the argument of Mr. Patel that Government of India was encouraging the belief that India's trade policy was being dictated from Whitehall.

MOTION LOST.

Mr. Patel, replying to the debate, asked who it was who asked for the consideration of the question of Imperial Preference at this time. Did the public demand a Committee or did any member of this Council demand it? It was the Government of India who came forward for the appointment of the Committee. "We want to know", he said, "whether the Government of India of their own accord wanted this Committee or they were dictated to get it appointed by Whitehall. That is why Sir Fazulbhoy wanted the correspondence to be published that passed between the Government of India and the Secretary of State, but we were told that it was confidential. Considering our past experience how are we to believe that it was for the good of the people of India that the Government of India wanted the appointment of the Committee?" In conclusion, the speaker accepted Mr. Sarma's amendment. The amended resolution was put to the Council and rejected by 14 voting for and 44 against it.

ALLIED LOAN TO CHINA

ITS CONDITIONS.

FOUR GOVERNMENTS READY TO RECOMMEND THEIR BANKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., Feb. 20.

Peking, February, 7th.—A memorandum has been sent to the Chinese Foreign Office by the British American, French and the Japanese representatives stating that in view of the urgent requirements of the Chinese Government these Governments are prepared to commend their banks to issue a loan of six millions sterling on the secured and specified revenue on the condition that:

First that the North and the South resume peace negotiations forthwith and:

Second, that a portion of the proceeds shall be used for the disbandment of the unnecessary troops and:

Third, that the four Allied Governments and the banking groups effectively supervise the application of the proceeds of the loan and the disbandment of troops.

STEAMER VILLE D'ALGER.

LOST AND CAN NOT BE FOUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 11.30 p.m., Feb. 20.

PARIS.—A communique states that all efforts have been unsuccessful to find the steamship Ville d'Algir which sent out a wireless message on February 1st that she was on fire, one hundred and thirty miles from Reunion. She was carrying ninety-one passengers and fifty crew and had the cargo of rum and sugar. The Ville du Havre proceeded to assistance and found the Ville d'Alger on February 5th on fire and abandoned. Subsequent searches did not reveal any wreckage. A boatload of Ville d'Alger survivors has arrived at Madagascar. It is feared that the remainder have perished.

SUPPLEMENTARY BRITISH ESTIMATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Feb. 20.

Supplementary estimates totalling twenty-eight and half millions include six and half millions additional bread subsidy owing to the increasing loss of selling quartern loaf at nine pence. This brings the total subsidy for 1920 up to fifty six and half millions. Twenty thousand will be set aside for the Prince of Wales' visit to Australia.

SARDARS OF GUJERAT.

QUESTION OF REPRESENTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 20.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council to-day, Sir William Marris replying to Mr. Patel's question regarding the representation of Sardars in Gujarat, said:—It has been ascertained that the Joint Committee's intention was that the special representation of landholders in the provinces should be reconsidered on the lines indicated in paragraphs 15 and 16 of the Government of India's 5th despatch to the Secretary of State and this is being done. The Franchise Committee have proposed that the Sardars of Gujarat should form a landholders' constituency. If the hon. member has any point to urge in this connection, the Government of India will be glad to bring it to the notice of the Government of Bombay.

TURKISH TREATY.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS IN SUPREME COUNCIL.

TIME NEEDED FOR SETTLEMENT OF PRINCIPLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 9 30 a.m., Feb. 20.

While it is understood that the Supreme Council yesterday made a very satisfactor progress with regard to the Turkish treaty especially with regard to the settlement of the principles to be adopted by the draftsmen in the preparation of the treaty, its terms will not be completed for some time in view of th complexity and importance of the questio.s involved.

SOLUTION OF ADRIATIC PROBLEM.

ANGLO-FRENCH PREMIER'S REPLY TO WILSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Feb. 20.

PARIS.—The London correspondent of the Echo de Paris states that M. Millerand and Mr. Lloyd George replying to President Wilson declare that they abide by the solution of the Adriatic problem they notified to Jugoslavia on January, 20th.

JUGO-SLAVIA ASKED TO ACCEPT COMPROMISE.

Mr. Lloyd George acting as President of the Peace Conference has sent a letter to M. Trumbitch, the Jugo-Slav Minister for Foreign Affairs, emphasising that unless Jugo-Slavia accepts the compromise, the Treaty of London will be carried out.

SERVIAN MINISTRY RESIGNS.

DUE TO PRINCE REGENT'S REFUSING GOVERNMENT ADVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., Feb. 20.

Belgrade.—The Davidovitch Cabinet has resigned owing to the Prince Regent's refusin the Government's advice to dissolve the Parliament and order elections for the National Constituent Assembly.

ITALY RATIFIES BULGARIAN TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Feb. 15.
Recd. 9 30 a.m., Feb. 20.

Italy has formally ratified the Bulgaria treaty.

U. S RAILWAY STRIKE.

MEN ACCEPT PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 20.

Washington.—It is announced that the representatives of the railwaymen have agree to accept President Wilson's recommendatio to hold their wage demands in abeyance temporarily. The Union leaders have decided call a convention of the members on thei general Committee to meet in Washingto on February, 23rd.

BURGLARY IN MR. EZRA'S RESIDENCE.

ARTICLES VALUED AT SEVERAL THOUSANDS STERLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 9 30 a.m., Feb. 20.

Burglars have stolen articles valued several thousands sterling including man gold and silver challenge cups from the Fo Warren Park (Wisley) the country residenc of Mr. Alfred Ezra.

LORD GREY NOT TO RETURN TO AMERICA.

LORD READING AS POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 20.

The "Sunday Times" says that Lord Gre has definitely decided not to return America and that Lord Reading will becom the British Ambassador in Washington.

RUMOUR OF LORD READING'S SUCCESSION UNFOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 20.

The Secretary to Lord Reading says ther is no justification for the statement that Lor Reading is about to become the British Ambassador in Washington

MR. LANSING'S RESIGNATION.

SENSATION IN U.S.

HOW THE RELATIONS WERE BROKEN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 9 30 a.m., Feb. 20.

Mr. Lansing's resignation has caused a sensation in the United [illegible] resignation of the other members of the Cabinet are predicted. It is declared that the disagreement between President Wilson and Mr. Lansing dates back to the entry of America into the war and that their relations were almost at the breaking-point early in 1917, when Mr. Lansing issued his famous statement that the United States were getting daily nearer the war.

Further differences developed in Paris and the sensational evidence of Mr. Bullitt before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee quoting Mr. Lansing as declaring that he did not sympathise with the League of Nations and that the treaty would fail if the Americans ever learned its full import, is also said to have caused the crisis.

Newspaper comments reveal strong sympath with Mr. Lansing and it is suggested that President Wilson might well have overlooked the possible irregularity of the Cabinet conferences in view of the situation caused by h illness.

COUNTRY'S SUPPORT TO MR. LANSING.

A VERSION OF THE "REAL TROUBLE."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 20.

NEW YORK.—Practically every newspaper in the country appears to support Mr. Lansing against President Wilson whose action is variously described as "ungrateful," "unseemly" and "unexplainable" whilst the characteristics of the President's illness are stated to be "petulance, peevishness, asperity and excessive sensitiveness."

A resolution has been introduced into the House of Representatives calling upon the Foreign Affairs Committee to investigate whether Mr. Lansing violated the constitution by calling meetings without the President's consent.

In some quarters it is believed that the real trouble is due to President Wilson's idea that an attempt was being made to invoke the article of the constitution providing that the President's duties shall be assumed by the Vice-President in the event of the former's being unable to carry them out. Whatever real reason, the American public sides warmly with Mr. Lansing and believes that his effort to carry on during the President's illness was an insufficient cause for his dismissal.

TROOPS FROM INDIA TO PLYMOUTH.

A FEW INFLUENZA CASES REPORTED

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 20.

The former German liner, Koenig Friedric August has landed eight hundred troops fro India at Plymouth. There were a few cas of influenza during the voyage.

THE AGA KHAN SAILS FOR BOMBAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 20.

H. H. the Aga Khan sailed for Bombay from Marseilles on board P. and O. mail steame on 14th instant.

AWARD TO OFFICERS OF INDIAN ARMY.

FOR SERVICES IN KURDISTAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 9 30 a.m., Feb. 20.

The "London Gazette" announces the following awards to the officers of the Indian Army for services in Kurdistan:—

C. M. G.

Colonel W. H. Wooldridge.

O. B. E.

Majors H. C. Duncan J. G. Faris, J. C. Holiday Spitteler; Captain S. M. Collins and J. G. Maturin.

M. B. E.

Lieutenants J. W. Longstaff, W. S. Penner, N. M. Turner and F. R. Walker.

Three are several promotions to the brevet rank.

BAR TO D. S. O.

Captain D. G. Ryan.

D. S. O.

Lieut.-Col. C. P. Wynter, and Major C. E. Morris.

M. C.

Captain D. K. Chisholm, Lieutenant A. W. Holworthy, and C. F. Pyett.

A number of medals are awarded to men and and many are mentioned in the despatches.

ODESSA SACKED!

HORRORS OF BOLSHEVISM.

MURDER AND LOOT IN DEFENCELESS CITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 20.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says it is reported that Odessa has been sacked by the Bolsheviks and thousands have been mourdered.

BOLSHEVIK OFFENSIVE IN RUSSIA.

THE RED'S SUCCESS IN ONEGA VALLEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Feb. 20.

A weekly authoritative summary says that the Bolshevik offensive is proceeding in North Russia where the situation is serious. The Reds have carried the Russian forward lines in the Onega valley and on the Vologda railway, largly owing to the mutiny of the Russian regiment commander and most of the officers of which were killed by their own men, fivehundred of whom deserted to the Reds the North Russian Government has resigned and handed over the power to General Miller.

The Bolshevists claim that their captures at Odessa included 200 officers 30,000 men, 100 guns. The Bolsheviks have introduced industrial conscription by transforming former military armies into labour armies at Kazan, Perm, Moscow, Chernigov and other places chiefly on account of mutinies.

RUSSIAN BOLSHEVISTS ATTACK RUMANIANS.

SANGUINARILY REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Feb. 20.

A telegram from Bukharest says the Russian Bolshevists are attacking the Rumanian near Mogliev. They have been sanguinarily repulsed.

The main Bolshevist forces are approaching the Dniester and the Rumanian Head quarters are taking comprehensive measures.

ALLIES' REQUEST TO JUGO-SLAVIA.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S STRONG NOTE TO ALLIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 20.

PARIS.—President Wilson's memorandum in which the United States Government criticised the European Allies' request to the Jugoslavs to accept the proposals submitted as regards the Adriatic, failing which the Pact of London would be enforced was handed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs by the United States Ambassador to-day. In it President Wilson said that he objected that the Allies' proposals differed too much from those which he, Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau drew up last year and he declared that the United States could not continue to interest themselves in the Allies' European affairs if the United States were not consulted.

STORY OF RECAPTURE AND SACK OF ODESSA.

"ONE OF THE MOST TERRIBLE CHAPTERS IN THE HISTORY OF BOLSHEVISM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., Feb. 20.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says that the story of the recapture and sack of Odessa is one of the most terrible chapters in the history of Bolshevism. The city was not taken by advancing the Red Army but by the dregs of the population who knew that the spirit of the Volunteer Army in the city was utterly broken. The looting of this defenceless city went on all day and night and thousands were massacred under the eyes of Denikin's officers, who made no effort to crush the insurrection. The only resistance offerend was by a band of boy-cadets, aged from ten upwards who defended the quays despite heavy casualties and were finally rescued by the British sailors. About twelve thousand refugees were taken from Odessa on board the British ships.

COCKERELL MACHINE LANDS AT KHOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 20.

The Air Ministry states that Cockerell's machine has been forced to land owing to shortage of petrol at Khor, twenty miles north of Mongalla. The machine and the passangers are safe.

THE SHAH AT ROME.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

PERSIA'S PART IN WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Feb. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 20.

The Shah has arrived here from Nice and was given an enthusiastic reception. At a dinner at the Palace, the King emphasised Italy hope for valuable co-operation of Persia the work of reconstruction.

The Shah replied that he was sure th Persia would have the opportunity of contributing to the development of peaceful relations between Europe and Asia.

REVIEW HELD IN HIS HONOUR.

REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

ROME, Feb. 15.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., Feb. 20.

A review was held this morning in the gardens of the Castle of St. Angelo in honour of the Shah. The King was present and the distinguished gathering included the Ministers of War and Marine, General Diaz and General Badoglio. The King and the Shah afterwards visited the Engineers' Museum where various relics of the National War of Independence are housed and the Shah later visited St. Peters and Coliseum.

NEW RAILWAY LINE IN PERSIA.

SYNDICATE FORMED TO GIVE LOAN TO GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., Feb. 20.

A Teheran message to "The Times" says that the Persian Government has granted a syndicate representing the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Messrs. Armstrong-Whitworth Vickers and Messrs. Weetman-Pearson the option for an immediate survey of railway from Kuretu to Teheran via Kermansha, Hamadan and Kasvin with branch line from Kasvin to Enzeli. After the survey, the Persian Government will be entitled to build a railway itself with loans from the syndicate or to give the syndicate concession for its construction.

PORTE'S REPRESENTATION FOR HASTENING PEACE

CLAIM TO SAFEGUARD TURKISH DISTRICTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 13.
Recd. 9 30 a.m., Feb. 20.

The Porte contemplates making representations to the Allied High Commissioners Constantinople with a view to hastening peace The Government will express the hope that will be heard before the terms of the treat are definitely settled and will submit a memorandum advocating the Turkish claims especially the Turkish claim to safeguard th districts where the Turkish element preponderates.

EDITORSHIP OF "INDIA"

MISS NARMANTON CONFIRMED.

The following announcement is made by the Chairman of the Directors of "India":—

"Readers of India will be interested to know that Miss Normanton's conduct the journal has given such complete satisfaction that the Directors unanimously decided to confirm her appointment as Editor. While the Deputation of the I. N. C. was in England, Mr. Kelkar generously gave his valuable services to India without emolument, acting as Honorary Co-Editor with Miss Normanton. The best thanks of the Directors are due to Mr. Kelkar. Since his departure Miss Normanton, who was a frequent contributor to the London Press before joining our staff, had sole charge of the paper, and has already acquitted herself well."

BRITISH GUIANA DEPUTATION.

A MESSAGE OF THANKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 19.

Dr. Nunan has sent the following telegram by radio from s.s. Loyalty to the Associated Press of India:—'On behalf the British Guiana Deputation I beg to tender his Excellency my grateful thanks for his personal courtesy, kindness, and hospitality also to acknowledge the courtesies of yourself and other Indian officials in this difficult and unexpectedly controversial matter which is now fortunately transferred by the unanimous finding of the Council's Committee to the sphere of purely economic enquiry to the practical applicability of our scheme Guiana for India. The results are certain benefit India, Great Britain and wester colonies of the Empire."

CANADA'S PLACE IN THE LEAGUE.

REFUSAL TO AGREE TO IMPAIRMENT OF STATUS.

MR. ROWELL'S STRONG PRONOUNCEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 20.

OTTAWA.—Mr. Rowell, Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, in the course of a strong pronouncement on the League of Nations declared:—

Canada has won her place in the League and will not surrender it. Canada refuses to agree to any impairment of her status and voting rights under the treaty in order to meet the United States' objections as regards the voting power. The Dodinion of Canada has made this clear to the Imperial authorities, requesting them to acquaint Washington on the subject.

Mr. Rowell quoted the question put by the "New York Tribune" to the Senate namely:—You put Cuba, Panama, Hayti and Santo Domingo, your dependencies, in the League but you are unwilling to trust Canada

Mr. Rowell queried:—Why? He said that the Canadians were waiting for an answer to that, not believing that the Americans would finally deny to the Dominion the right cheerfully accorded to the abovementioned States.

INDIAN SERVICES PROVIDENT FUND.

RISE IN RATE OF INTEREST SANCTIONED BY GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 20.

Replying in the House of Commons to Colonel Yate Mr. Fisher stated that the rise in the rate of interest on the deposits in the Indian Services Provident Fund had been sanctioned and the Indian Government would issue a notification shortly.

OCCURRENCES ON N. W. FRONTIER.

MILITARY AEROPLANES FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 20.

Replying to Mr. Cairns Mr. Fisher stated that the term "disaster" did not fit any occurrence on the North-West Frontier since January 1919. He was not aware of the extent to which the outposts had been reinforced on the threat of the Afghan war or that any outposts has asked for Aeroplanes.

The Indian Government's requirements withr regard to military aeroplanes had now been met.

SOVEREIGN SMUGGLERS.

A SENSATIONAL RAID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 20.

A sensational raid was made by th Madras Customs authorities upon a gang of sovereign smugglers in the neighbourhood of Tiruvamur village, in the district of Chingleput, a mile beyond the southern limits of Madras city. Information having been received by the Customs authorities that a certain individual from Pondicheery had despatched two large consignments of gold on a *catamaron* to be smuggled into British territory near Madras, a party of preventive officers was detailed to keep watch along the sea coast. The Catamaron containing the smuggled gold arrived at 6 p.m. on Monday and when the gold was landed on the sea shore, the Customs party pounced upon the smugglers, arrested them and took possession of the gold. Information about the arrest soon reached the neighbouring village of Tiruvamur and villagers turned out in force and assaulted the Customs officers, tied them up to trees and recovered possession of gold. An hour later, Messrs. Singleton and Ramsbotham, Assistant Collectors of Customs arrived on the scene and on hearing of the incident went to the release of the one of the men whom they found fastened to a tree. While thus engaged, the villagers sprang upon them, assaulted them severely and tied them up. After a time the villagers fearing the consequences of the deed, released the two officers and the entire party ran away. The matter was reported to the Chingleput police and Mr. Rowlandson, Superintendent, with a number of constables arrived at Tiruvaram and arrested a number of persons. The Police are investigating the matter. Nothing is known so far as to what happened to the smuggled gold.

TROUBLE IN ABYSSINIA

"HOLY WAR ON BEHALF OF SULTAN."

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MAD. MULLAH.

ANGLO-ITALIAN ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 20.

NAIROBI.—A combined Anglo-Italian action against the Mad Mullah is reported to have begun in Abyssinia with the object of sweeping the country of his supporters and concentrating a large force in the vicinity of the Gazab stronghold in the northern Agaden country. A British force, composed of Africans and Indians, with tanks and aviation detachments has landed at Berbera and the Italians are establishing a base in the Italian Somaliland. The Somalis state that the Mad Mullah is preaching a holy war on behalf of the Sultan of Turkey.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH OPERATIONS.

MAD MULLAH ESCAPES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 20.

British operations against the Mad Mullah have been so successful that they may be regarded as practically over. The Mullah's forces have been heavily defeated and the Mullah himself has escaped in the direction of the Italian territory.

COCKERELL'S MACHINE LAND AT MONGALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 20.

A Cairo telegram to "The Times" dated 15th says that Cockerell's machine has landed at Mongalla.

COCKERELL'S AEROPLANE PASSES OVER MALAKAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 20.

The Air Ministry says that a telegram from Cairo dated the 14th instant says that the Governor of Malakal reports that an aeroplane passed over there at ten in the morning and it is presumed that this is a Cockerell machine which has been repaired and is carrying on.

MADRAS CONSERVANCY "COOLIES."

A SHORT-LIVED STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 19.

Conservancy coolies, working at various depots of the Madras Corporation numbering about 3,000, have struck work and are holding out for better wages. This morning the whole of strikers assembled in Napier's Park, where they expected the Health Officer, the Commissioner and the President of the Corporation to meet them and settle matters.

Dr. Raghavendra Rao, Health Officer, arrived on the scene and offered the men an immediate increase of one rupee per head in their monthly wages and asked them to resume work, leaving their grievances for consideration by the next meeting of the Corporation. The strikers declined to accept this offer. Later, Messrs. Harisarvothama Rao and Kumarswami Chetty appeared on the scene and addressed the strikers, stating they had refrained from interfering until they had been invited by some of the leaders to take up their cause. They said their grievances should have been brought to the notice of the authorities before they struck work, but as they had gone on strike they should not resume work until they received an assurance that their grievances would be favourably considered. Several of the strikers spoke that they would not resume work until they were granted a minimum salary of Rs. 15 per month plus grain allowance of annas two per day per head. It was then resolved to form a Scavengers' Union with Mr. Harisarvothama Rao as president and a Committee was appointed to represent the Union. Mr. Harisarvothama Rao then proceeded to the Corporation Office to interview the Comissioner on behalf of the strikers.

LATER.

It is understood that the strike has been satisfactorily settled and that men have gone back to work on being promised an immediate grant of one rupee in their monthly salary from February. Other grievances would be considered by the Committee of Corporation, on Sunday next.

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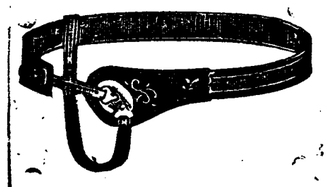

Numerous sufferers are yearly deceived by the specious pretence of Quacks who will so-called "Certain Cures" for Rupture in the guise of ointments, lotions, apparatus, etc., with fancy names. It is safe to say that there is no known medicine, whether applied externally or internally, which can possible cure Hernia. Dr. Bright (known Herniotomist) says: Rupture is not a disease but a displacement due to an accident and the proper treatment is therefore purely Mechanical or Surgical.

Dr. J. D. (Lecturer, King's College, says: In Inguinal the proper truss must be applied to accomplish the cure or to prevent further growth, the apparatus which either of no use or positively injurious.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Feb. 19.

Unsettled conditions in north-west India have given half an inch of rain at Kalat and have caused increase of cloud along the western Himalayas. The temperature is high over north-west India.

Forecast:—Nearly general rain or snow Kashmir and the Punjab and Kumaon Hills.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 19th Feb, 1920.

Hours of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.956	inches.
Temperature of Air	79 0	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71 0	"
Dew Point	67 4	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.684	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	0.0	"
Max. mean temperature of Air	88 1	"
Minim... do. do.	71.5	"
Prevailing Direction of Wind from midnight	ENE,NE NW,NNW;	
Velocity	11½ Miles.	
Fall of Rain	--	
Total fall during month	--	
Do. do. year	--	
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of th	--	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and height of tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated is Bombay mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time	Depth on Gauge	LOW WATER: Day of month	Bombay Mean time	Depth on Gauge
	Feb. h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	20 m 10 22	16 0	20	m 4 38	18 0
Sat	21 6	16 2	21	m 5 9	17 10
	1 24	18 8		4 59a	15 11
Sun.	22 37	17 1	22	m 5 39	17 2
				5 34a	15 6
Mon	23 m 0 8	20 0	23	m 6 9	16 0
	9 13a	17 1		6 Pa	15 11
Tues	24 m 0 38	20 1	24	m 6 39	16 3
	0 [illegible]	17 1		6 42a	16 8
Wed	25 m 2 16	17 7	25	m 8 14	15 3
	3 6a	16 8		8 49a	9 4
Thu.	26 m 3 0	16 8	26	m 1 26	16 7
	4 10a	15 11		9 51a	20 0

Feb.	20 (Friday)	Sunrise	7h. 6m.	Sunset	6h. 10m
"	21 (Saturday)	"	7h. 5m.	"	6h 41m
"	22 (Sunday)	"	7h. 5m	"	6 41m
"	23 (Monday)	"	7h. 4m	"	6 42
"	24 (Tuesday)	"	7h. 3m	"	6h 39m
"	25 (Wednes)	"	7h. 2m	"	6h. 4"m
"	26 (Thursday	"	7h. 1m	"	6h 43m

Phase of the Moon:—

Full Moon	--	14d.	2h.	12.4-9m	a. m
Last Quarter	--	12d.	2h.	10 2 6m	a. m
New Moon	--	10d.	5h.	4.8- m	a. m
First Quarter	--	27d.	5h	14.5-0m.	a. m

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 20th February 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except at Multan where light cloud is present. Humidity is below normal in the south Punjab. Day temperature is above normal throughout, while night temperature is above the average in the west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is considerably above normal during the day and is in slight excess at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Rajputana and are lightly or moderately clouded in Sind. Humidity is in defect at Jacobabad, but is in excess at Karachi and Bikaner. Day temperature is moderately above the average except in lower Sind; night temperature is above normal except in north Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at coast stations, but is in defect inland in Kathiawar. Day temperature is moderately or considerably above normal; night temperature is also in slight or moderate excess generally.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in Berar. Day temperature is generally above normal; night temperature is in excess in the northern districts.

The Konkan.—The sky is moderately clouded and humidity is in slight excess in the south Konkan, while in the north the sky is clear and the air is drier than usual. Temperature is generally above the average both by day and night.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear except in the extreme south of the division. Humidity is below normal in north Hyderabad. Day temperature is above the average in the north-west of the division.

General Remarks.—The disturbance in the north has passed away eastwards without causing any rainfall at the reporting stations. But conditions are again unsettled in Baluchistan and Quetta has had a light fall of rain. Light rain has also fallen locally on the Coromandal Coast. Temperature is high over the greater part of the northern and central India.

A few light showers are again likely in Baluchistan and the south of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 19th February, 1920.

The unsettled conditions in north-west India have given half an inch of rain at Kalat and have caused an increase of cloud along the western Himalayas. Temperature is high over north-west India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 20TH FEB. 1920.

STATIONS:	Temp: in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity 8 hrs.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Total 1st Nov to date	Departure, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	59.2	--	--	--	--	--
Do. ( )	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jask	72.2	58.0	73	--	5.84	+3.21
Do. ( )	--	--	--	--	--	--
Muskat	75.2	61.0	57	--	0.79	—1.51
Do ( )	--	--	--	--	--	--
PUNJAB—	78.2	42.5	66	--	1.98	+1.66
Multan	--	--	--	0.05	5.13	+0.34
Rawalpindi	67.7	36.6	87	--	2.09	+0.7
Lahore	74.1	34.0	92	--	1.63	+0.46
Hissar	80.6	37.6	87	0.10	2.98	—0.17
Delhi	77.6	43.2	91	--	1.86	—0.51
CENTRAL PROVINCES	77.6	45.5	73	--	1.75	+0.50
Agra	79.	44.3	81	--	1.23	—0.19
Mainpuri	79.	47.	82	--	0.93	—0.15
Jhansi	82.8	47.7	87	--	1.08	—0.30
Cawnpore	80.6	47.3	73	--	0.47	—1.13
Allahabad	--	--	--	--	--	--
SIND & RAJPUTANA	80 8	36.8	66	--	0.72	+0.11
Jacobanad	85.	44.5	74	--	0.45	—0.46
Karachi	86.	48.9	77	--	2.30	1.35
Ajmer	88.0	38.6	61	--	2.08	+1.15
Jaipur	86.	47.3	70	--	1.92	+1.20
Kotah	86.5	51.9	38	--	0.73	—0.03
Mount Abu	--	--	--	--	--	--
GUJRAT KATHIAWAD & CENTRAL INDIA	69.0	46.1	84	--	0.66	—0.22
WEST—	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rajkot	78.9	56.6	73	--	0.76	+0.39
Veraval	74.2	41.9	54	--	--	--
Rajkot	76.0	49.8	50	--	3.68	+2.66
Bhavnagar Para	75.1	53.3	65	--	4.06	+2.70
Surat	77.2	49.9	64	--	1.80	+1.08
Ahmedabad	81.	48.4	44	--	0.06	—0.76
Deesa	69.1	44.9	83	--	2.12	+2.49
Neemuch	74.1	55.6	64	--	4.89	+4.09
Indore	--	--	--	--	--	--
CENTRAL PROVINCES	79.7	49.2	58	--	1.06	—0.69
Jubbulpore	79.	47.4	61	--	0.69	—0.93
Saugor	77.7	47.8	68	--	3.68	+2.35
Hoosangabad	79.6	51.4	60	--	6.60	+5.53
Khandwa	84.2	54.8	51	--	1.71	+0.20
Akola	85.	59.9	51	--	2.91	+1.34
Amraoti	87.1	54.7	45	--	0.88	—0.98
Nagpur	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chanda	82.2	59.2	58	--	0.18	—0.90
Raipur	--	--	--	--	--	--
KONKAN—	78.3	62.5	62	--	1.50	+0.91
Bombay	84.3	68.3	77	--	0.72	—0.20
Ratnagiri	82.8	70.4	77	--	5.91	+3.71
Marmugoa	86.1	67.0	98	--	3.11	+1.05
Karwar	--	--	--	--	--	--
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—	85.0	48.6	59	--	1.82	+0.85
Malegaon	86.2	48.9	67	--	4.13	+2.77
Ahmednagar	84.5	49.4	81	--	2.52	+1.26
Poona	90 0	59 8	45	--	2.79	+1.26
Sholapur	89.8	62 8	55	--	2.49	+1.31
Bijapur	88.8	58 5	59	--	2.57	+1.37
Belgaum	83.8	58.5	54	--	3.14	+1.87
Aurangabad	92.0	67.8	47	--	1.57	+0.13
Nizamabad(Indur)	88.5	63.9	49	--	3.91	+1.68
Hyderabd	--	--	--	--	--	--
MALABAR & CEYLON	87.6	73.8	71	--	9.21	+5.79
Mangalore	87.6	74.7	86	--	19.42	+13.08
Calicut	90.5	75.8	77	--	19.00	+10 82
Cochin	88.0	69.9	94	--	30.38	—2.05
Colombo	--	--	--	--	--	--
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—	84.6	69.5	87	--	11.78	+5.36
Masulipatam	94.2	71.7	46	--	6.31	+4.09
Bellary	94.2	73.3	70	--	9.68	+4.25
Cuddapah	85.6	71.3	79	--	26.94	+6.43
Madras	86 9	61.8	82	--	7.03	+3.89
Bangalore	90 5	69 0	81	--	6.81	+1.21
Coimbatore	90 5	69.7	80	--	21.96	+13 20
Trichinopoly	96.1	73.3	78	--	53.45	+28.11
Nemapatam	--	--	--	--	--	--

TIDAL BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 20th February, 192[illegible] was 30.180 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of aneroid barometers the temperature correction is needed when comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0-10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparablt with the observatory baremater reading given.

S S Seekonk:—The Shaw Wallace Co's steamer Seekonk, 3,513 tons, Captain S F P Ridgeway, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Colombo, Madras, Rangoon, Calcutta and New York, with a general cargo.

S S Palitana:—The B I S N Co's steamer Palitana, 1,933 tons, Captain J Fisher, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

AN ART EXHIBIT

OF

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Antique Finish & Modern Style

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FLOWER VASES	SUGAR POTS
TEA TRAYS	PHOTO FRAMES
COFFEE TRAYS	CANDLE STANDS
ASH TRAYS	MILK JUGS
FINGER BOWLS	AGARBUTTY STANDS
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If you are losing money in business shares, cotton, silver, yarn, linseed, etc., come to us and we will forecast you the daily truthful call and rise all over India by our prayers and mantras and assist you to recoup your losses.

ACHES.

IN THE CHEST

Pain in the chest is a result of congestion, which in turn has been caused by a cough or bronchitis.

RUB ON THE CHEST

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CYPRESS SALVE

(rub it on and rub out the pain for quick relief—mighty quick.

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DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR
"DIABETES SPECIALIST"

A RARE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF "DIABETES."

Of the latest cases he has treated and got completely cured are Messrs. Kanhayalal Badrinas, a cotton merchant and Manchanlal Kalyanchand, of Bombay, who were suffering from "Diabetes" for the last 12 years and 6 years respectively. Both the Urines were examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst before and after treatment. The following results obtained and the true specimen from Memorandums—dated 29-8-19, 3-11-19, 7-1-20 and 27-1-20, show that the Specific Gravity and the percentage of Sugar with the presence of other matters before the treatment was Sp. 1037 and 1026 and Sugar 5.62 per cent. and 5.65 per cent., and after treatment the result is:—Sp. Gra. 1013 and 1016 and Sugar "Nil" and "Nil" with other matters as normal respectively.

Mr. Kanayalal Badidass Cotton Merchant, Bombay, writes on 31st Jan., 1920:—"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabetes for the last 12 years. When I Commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment my urines were examined on 29-9-19 by the Bombay Municipal Analyst, the sp. gravity was 1037 and sugar 5—62 per cent. After treatment in the Examination of the same Municipal Analyst; and Dr. N. H. Clubwala M.D., B.Hy. (Boy) at Dr. Masina Hospital Pathological Laboratory on 23rd and 27th January, 1920. "Sugar was found" "nil." and sp. 1013.

Miss Banoo F. Poacha, of Raipur, and Mr. N. H. Gasrier, Bombay, write on 11-11-19:—"We are pleased to inform that Dr. S. R. Iyengar, Specialist in Diabetes", cured Mrs. Framji Dadabhoy Poacha, of Raipur, who was suffering from 'Diabetes' for the last five years. When she commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment on 27-9-19, the percentage of Sugar in the Urine was more than 5 per cent. when examined by Dr. Bhimoria, M.D. After the treatment the Urine was examined on 1-11-19 by the Chemical Analyser, Bombay Municipal Laboratory and was found to be: Sugar—"Nil." "We wish him all success."

CONSULTATION:—8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

ADDRESS:—Janmashtami Building, "opp. Cama Bagh", Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

Telegrams:—"DIABETES", Bombay.

The Economic & Financial Review.

AMALGAMATION OF PRESIDENCY BANKS

(BY "KRISTODAS.")

Whatever pioneer zeal and enthusiasm people connected with Presidency Banks have for the cause of the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks it did not justify the scenes enacted in the precincts of the Bank of Bombay when a meeting of shareholders was held to consider the scheme. The meeting was presumably for the purpose of considering the scheme but as appears from rulings given by the Chairman of the meeting the object was merely to get the formal sanction of shareholders to a scheme in the preparation of which they had no hand and which affects not only their future as shareholders of the Bank but also the general interests of the country. Mr. Bomanji and others were quite autocratically prevented from moving any amendments to the scheme laid before them in the true and Imperial style of bureaucrat who would not tolerate any lesser mortal to pronounce opinion on any project which has received his blessing. One does not know whether the heavens would have fallen if Mr. Bomonji had been allowed to move his amendment. The Directors and officials had sufficient proxies to defeat all the amendments. Even with regard to these proxies there has been possible a scandal because of the refusal of the Bank authorities to give an inspection of the share register relying on a precedent but not taking into consideration the circumstances of the previous case. In the present instance there were no *malafide* motives but an honest intention of seeing the register in order to approach shareholders for their proxies. While the bank authorities did not give inspection to Mr. Bomanji and his friends they naturally took advantage of the register themselves to canvass proxies and in fact one of the Directors confessed to having collected such proxies. Is anything more required to prove that all is not well in the Kingdom of Israel? The Bank of Bombay has at present got a definite majority of Indian shareholders, many of the European shareholders having sold off their shares to take advantage of the exchange to send remittances to England. Unfortunately we have not been able to take advantage even of this majority for the register of shareholders is a sealed book to us. Whatever may be the modifications urged on the attention of the Government to the scheme published this at least should be brought to their notice that there is an imperative necessity for abrogating the unfair prohibition against the inspection of the share register by shareholders of the bank. Any protection which the Presidency Banks may claim under the Presidency Banks Act must be taken away and with regard to this they must be placed on the same level as other Joint-stock concerns.

Development of Banking.

It is but a truism to say that all the future progress of this country as a commercial, industrial and we may also say, political lines depends to a large extent on the progress of banking. The Industrial Commission recognised this necessity and the recent Currency Committee also had to do the same. Indian people are charged with being apathetic regarding the starting of industries and addicted the vice of hoarding precious metals, both in the form of bullion and coin. It is very easy to make such charges but people who indulge in these reckless accusations must understand and study the present banking conditions in this country which sufficiently explain both of the above disabilities from which the country is suffering. Government of India in their despatch to the Secretary of State regarding the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks expressly refer to this aspect of the question. "As you are doubtless aware, public opinion in this country is rapidly growing more articulate as to the necessity for a widespread increase in banking facilities, if India's industrial development is not to be hampered and if the people are to be weaned from their present predilection for holding their savings in the form of hoarded cash or bullion." The successes of different war loans sufficiently demonstrated the fact that there were funds in the country if properly tapped. There were of course particular circumstances connected with these loans which may not be present in any future loan. Feelings of loyalty and patriotism are not present in all the transactions people are entering into in their every day life. Notwithstanding this one may reasonably expect that people having once seen advantages of drawing out from their hoards and investing in securities will not easily revert to their former habits unless something happens to shake their faith in their investments. It is because of this that the introduction of legislation in the Imperial Council to amend the Indian Securities' Act is to be welcomed. This Act has now become antediluvian and naturally so as it was designed for times when the appeal for investments in such securities was not made to ordinary people. All the bigger enterprises in the country were expected to be undertaken by British capital and there was no anxiety felt on the score of want of capital as London was sure of sending as much capital as required there being at the time a tremendous difference between the London and Indian rates of interest. All these conditions have changed now. British capital has got its own in the United Kingdom itself and the London rate of interest has also greatly increased owing to war circumstances. Not only that, but it is doubtful if a section Indian industrialists and capitalists will willing to welcome British capital supposing it is likely to come in to any appreciable extent. It is because of these changed circumstances that changes must be made in the Securities Act of a character to do away with all the inconvenient formulate which did not make this form of investments attractive. People in Presidency towns may not find very difficult to satisfy all the rules which hedge round Government securities but those in the mofussil naturally fight shy of the and would prefer to go to village *banias* *marwaris* for investments of their small funds. The best remedy for fostering investing habits among the people would be to open branches of banks in all the districts and even villages, as is the case in Western countries. This is recognised by the Government in their despatch where they observe that "the Presidency Banks have now undertaken as part of the present amalgamation scheme to establish 100 new branches within five years and we have every reason to hope the progressive policy thus laid down will be continued until atleast in every district and eventually at every town of importance branch of the Imperial Bank is established."

Establishment of Branches.

For a long time past the commercial community is clamouring for increase being made in the number of branches but Presidency Banks refused to pay any heed to the cry. Short-sighted as the policy of these banks was they could never appreciate the wholesome effects of a policy which would be the best means for drawing out funds from the people. A great objection in the way of opening out such branches was the expenditure entailed, specially as authorities could not conceive that even the branches could be managed by Indians. Europeans on high salaries are employed and the ratio of expenditure comes to such a high figure that the Board of Directors naturally has to think twice before it sanctions opening of new branches. The Chairman of the recent meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay observed with pride that they had appointed Indians as managers of six branches. Such a report is likely to mislead the public into considering that the policy of the Bank of Bombay is being changed regarding the employment of Indians. One should think however that Indians are appointed as managers of branches in the City of Bombay and not in the mofussil. The amalgamation will lead to one definite result and it will be that with the combined capital the Imperial Bank will be able to secure that a large number of branches are opened serving to satisfy the banking requirements of the country. Some of the branches may be entrusted only with the work of receiving deposits and not with the power of advancing money, in short they may do the work which the Post Savings banks are doing now. A bank is more or less of a social institution in villages in the United States for instance. The Co-operative movement is also spreading in this country and this combined with a greater spread and development of banking may well be expected to bring a new life and cheer to the Indian people.

Indian Directors.

It is matter of the deepest regret that no mention is made in the despatch of the Government of the question of Indian Directors which has been the cause of such an agitation throughout the country. Mr. Bomanji was right in pointing out at the Bank of Bombay meeting that though under the scheme there was a provision that the president and vice-president might be members of the Central Board not a single Indian might be on their board. In his evidence before the Currency Committee Mr. Bomanji asked Sir Bernard Hunter why there was not a single Indian director on the Boards of the Bank of Bengal and the Bank of Madras. The reply was that there was no use having dummy directors on the board, as if in the European commercial community there is not to be found this precious commodity of dummy directors. Both in Bengal and Madras there are a score of men whom it would be an ornament to have on the Boards of any commercial concern. Both of them have produced men who have adorned both the bench and the bar and even the Executive Councils. Surely it is not claimed by Sir Bernard Hunter and his ilk that qualifications required for being a director of a Presidency bank are something more than for being a successful judge, advocate, a successful member of the Council, on an Under-Secretary! Yet such is the ingrained antagonism of the Anglo-Indian commercial community to the rightful claims of Indians that they have erected a solid wall against even the smallest privilege being accorded to the latter. One of the arguments advanced against Indian claims is that the election of Directors rests with shareholders. The bottom is knocked out of this plea when it is remembered that the share register is a sealed book to all but the satellites of bank officials. Not only this but the Indian plea is that Presidency Banks are more or less public concerns because of the vast funds of the Government being with them. The Government despatch mentions specifically that from 1914-15 onwards Government have left a much higher proportion of their total cash balances with the banks, the amount lo[cked] in the reserve treasuries being correspondingly smaller. It is again further observed "this policy was deliberately adopted during the war, as much in our own interests as in those of the banks and of the money market in general and was rendered possible by the intimate and friendly relations which have in recent years prevailed between the banks and ourselves." Later on again Government say that they are convinced of the necessity of making this a permanent feature of their relations with banks, which means that in future also large Government funds will be lying with Presidency banks. Not only this but it is proposed to abolish the reserve treasuries funds lying in them at present being transferred to Presidency Banks. Then again in future, which, for all we know, will not be a distant one, the Imperial Bank will be entrusted with the sale of Council Bills issue of currency, management of gold standard and paper currency reserves and what not. It will be easily seen from all this that the Imperial Bank will become a public concern and it would be utterly unjust and unfair to assign the whole management to the European commercial community, which it would practically come to if there were no legislative provisions for having Indians not only on Provincial Boards but also on the Imperial Board. It is not a new thing that Government claim the right of being represented by Directors in institutions which have the use of Government funds. In the same way Government can very well make a provision for there being a proportion of Indian Directors on the boards, both Imperial and Provincial. Unless there is this statutory provision there is no possibility of there being a single Indian Director on the Imperial Board, and all the talk of our interests being in better hands than at present will be a mere moonshine.

Reverse Councils.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber has done well in sending a telegram of strong and emphatic protest against the policy, which is no policy, of selling reverse councils both to the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India. The Currency Committee expressly mentioned that reverse Councils may be sold when the exchange is weak. Can any one say that exchange is weak at present ranging as it at present does from 2—6 to 2—10? Again the factor which is always responsible for making exchange weak is an adverse balance of trade that is when imports are more than exports. Can the present trade position be reasonably said to be adverse to India from the point of view of the balance of trade? It is true that the of trade is not adverse and though exchange is not weak the policy of reverse councils is adopted which will have as it effects both these achievements. Reverse Councils are meant always to prop up a falling exchange. The present exchange is not such that it requires any propping up, rather it is far above what the Indian public want it to be. The propping up artificially, as the Indian Chamber puts it, benefits no one but the Exchange bankers who buy their reverse councils at a higher rate and sell their export bills at a low rate, making a nice good profit in the transaction. The sale of reverse councils not only destroys the export trade but it tends to withdraw capital both British and Indian from this country, creating an extreme stringency of the money market which is a veritable catastrophe at the present moment. Banks of Bombay and Madras have raised their rates to 7 per cent. and the Bank of Bengal will also perhaps follow suit. It is feared that rates will go up higher still. The Indian Chamber has also pointed out that the absence of discounting of Treasury Bills by banks has already affected the prestige and popularity of these bills. These bills have helped the Government greatly during the recent critical times and are an index to the investing powers of the country. Anything which tends to lower the popularity of these bills should be discouraged and it may be hoped that the suggestion of the Indian Chamber will be accepted. Above all we require an immediate stopping of the sale of reverse councils which otherwise will bring on a crisis where there is a boom and depression when there is an earnest desire to speed up the development of industries.

CABLE QUOTATION.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 16th.

Total Days Sales at Liverpool			8,000
" " Sales on Spot. & for Exp.			
" " Sales of East Indian			2 000
" " Imports			
Mid: American Spot			18 13
Receipts P.G.F.			87 50
New York 11 a.m. (As known at Liverpool at closing time)	Mar.		25 6 20
	May		13.
	July		21.-2
	Oct.		14.4
New Orleans 10 a.m.			20.53

OPENING FORE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 16th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's prices.
Feb.	22.98
Mar.	23.63
April	78 92
May	23.14
June	23 34
July	
Aug.	
Sept.	22 89
Oct.	
Nov.	
Dec.	21.75
Jan.	

SPOT PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 16th.

The Bank Rate is 23% of the Liabilities.

	To-day's rates
March	28 85
Feb.	28 40
Mar.	27 95
April	28 30
May	28 12
June	25.49
July	24 75
Aug.	24 00
Sept.	23 10
Oct.	22 22
Nov.	22.16
Dec.	21.55
Jan.	

Tone of Futures:—Steady.
" " Spot:—Steady with fair demand.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb 16th.

Fully Good	18.25
" Fine	16.75
No. 1 Oomra Good	
" " Fully Good	
" " Fine	
Broach Good	
" " Fully Good	21.10
" " Fine	21.85
M. G. Bengal Good	22.35
" Fully Good	
" Fine	
No. 1 Oomra Good	24.60
" " Fully Good	24 15
" " Fine	23.10
Broach Good	17.97
" Fully Good	18 32
" Fine	17.82

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 16 h.

Bank Rate	55 1/4
Open Market Discount 3%	52 3/8
3 months bank bills	51
Closing Tone of Silver:—Dull.	
Discounts, Bank of England rate 6 per cent since 6th Nov. 1919.	
Discount Bank 3 m/s	5 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 3 m/s	5 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6
" " " 6 "	6 3/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
" 7 day market loans	4 5/8
Consols 2½%	50
Treasury Bills 5%	74
Indian Paper 5%	98½
Indian Stock 5% Sterling Loans	-1
Government Securities 5%	45 3/4
5% Government Paper	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£84
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	£128
National Bank of India Ltd.	£61

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb 16th

Funding Loan 4%	£72½
Victory Loan 4%	£82½
War Loan	£90 3/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 16th

WHEAT.

Russian Spring No. 3 Rs. Nominal	61
Australian Steady—35 Rs. Nominal	
Argentine Steady—35 Rs. Nominal	
Wheat Afloat to U K	2 065 000

SEEDS.

Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Sellers	£43½
Easier	
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	£25½
Feb.-Mar. Sellers	£56
Toria Rapeseed:—Feb.-Apl.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£128
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£119½
Copper Braziers	£130/
Yellow Metals	106
Hard Spelter	67
Corrugated Sheets	£81½

JAVA SUGAR

Fine White Java G. & F. Calcutta Rep.-Mar.	66
Nominal Do. Aug.-Sept.	
Fine White Java, G. & F. Bombay Feb.	57
Nominal	

(Continued on page 16.)

L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.,

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

Basic Colour

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powder
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.
Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Extra Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.
Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4B Extra, 6B Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown FD, FD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, FS Conc., RFF, BIF Conc., G G Con
Tannin Heliotrope.

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., FR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown, R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.
Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R. G.
Thionone G
Thionone Indone B
Thionone Isabellina
Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yellow G, R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BF Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black B, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra. BN F.
Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste
Monochrome Grey WH
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFB Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Prim Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4B
Ad Yellow G
Acoid Cardinal B
Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B
Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2B Conc., 4B, 6B Conc., G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RR, S
Wool Scarlet 5B

Direct Colours

Benso Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diasamine Fast Yellow R
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH
Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G
Paramine Direct Violet R
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 2G.
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper B
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste
Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste
Hydranthrene Olive B
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown B
Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange B
Union Rose BG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps
Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green
Spirit Orange
Spirit Red
Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown F
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B
Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G
Chrome Leather Tan 2G
Dark Acid Brown LB
Light Acid Brown B

Samples and Quotations application!

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B. " " SODA
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Alizarine
AND OTHER
Dyes

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ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Near Cinema, Girgaum
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from Page 15.)

Do.	Do.	Aug.-Sept. Buyers	
Do.	Do	Aug.-Sept.	81/8

Yarn:— No old Crop offering.

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-Apl.	—	2/6½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb. Value	—	2.81

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

BOMBAY, Feb. 20.

In the Home markets New York has fluctuated, but the latest advices received show a tendency to advance owing to an improvement at the time in Exchange between America and Great Britain, Liverpool has been firm with an upward tendency for near positions, while the difference between near and distant months has widened. Cables from New York and Liverpool are much delayed.

In the local market the closing quotation for Fully Good Broach April-May, on Friday last was Rs. 504. On Saturday the lowest and highest prices were Rs. 496 and Rs. 509, and on Monday Rs. 504 and Rs. 521. On Tuesday the variations were from Rs. 509 to Rs. 522. On Wednesday the market was closed, and yesterday the lowest and highest were Rs. 515 and Rs. 526, the market closing at Rs. 515. To-day the Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 516, and declined to Rs. 511 by 1-15 p.m. Closing rates are given below.

The improvement in the market has partly been due to easier Exchange, the rate for D/D early in the week having fallen to 2s. 6d., and partly to better advices (though belated) from New York. Japanese export Houses and Calcutta have been buyers, and there has also been speculative buying and covering, while profit taking on the rise brought out sellers. The difference between Broach and Fine Oomras May is now about Rs. 104, and between Fully Good Bengal May and Broach the difference has widened to Rs. 175. The near future of the market remains uncertain, as outside influences may affect cotton one way or the other at any time. Exchange is very doubtful and nervous. The demand rate is now 2s. 7d. Spot bar silver in London is quoted 84d.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand by exporters and mills, and better prices have lately been paid for nice Oomras and stapled styles. Receipts of Broach are very small, so far, but the crop is a good one though late as compared with last year. At the close the ready market is quiet and easier. The total receipts for the past week are 96,000 bales.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs.	Market Rates
Fully Good Broach	—	April-May	—	
Fully Good Bengal	—	March	—	
" " "	—	May	—	
Fine Oomras	—	March	—	
" " "	—	May	—	

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 20TH FEB. 1920.

Fully Good M.G. Bengal	March	—	322
" " "	May	—	338
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April-May	—	510
Fine Lid Oomras	March	—	400
Fine M.G. Oomras	May	—	408

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	—	340	325	305	Ex
M.G. Shid Punjab.		340	325	305	"
M. G. Oomras No 2	420	400	390	—	"
M G. Central P. No. 1	430	350	430	—	"
M.G. Central No. 2	440	440	420	—	"
	—	—	—	—	"

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

Growths.	For week ending 19th Feb 1920.	Total to date since September 1st.	
		1919-20.	1918-19.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh	18,289	209 172	95,345
Central India	10.626	83 130	53,257
Berars and Nuggar	7,9 8	110 172	55,155
Hyderabad Gaorani	4 0 9	46 380	45 536
Berar	20 006	277 530	182 021
Central Provinces	7,03	148,529	106,670
Total Oomras	68 036	875,212	537 984
			28 616
Dholleras	6,762	51,361	86 311
Broach	268	9,910	48 333
Compta and Dharwar	2,475	49,556	33 205
Western-Northerns	1,046	47,902	71 570
Bengals (N.W. Provinces	5,8 6	172,438	17 291
Bengals (Rajputana	1,857	22,475	215,182
Sind-Punjab	5,031	156,519	3 600
Coconada	119	2,492	1 9 8
Persian	Nil	8 2	37,726
Tinnevelly&Cambodia	420	1 ,273	
American	Nil	Nil	
Egyptian	Nil	Nil	
Other sorts	50	10,212	8'644
Total	96,229	1,384,418	1,088 550

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 18th

Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic	—	—	—	2 6 15/16
Bank Demand	—	—	—	2 7 0
Bom. Acceptance 3m/s	—	—	—	2 2 1/2
Bom. Demand	—	—	—	178
American Dollar	—	—	—	2.72
Hongkong "	—	—	—	220
Shanghai	—	—	—	368
Japan	—	—	—	110
Singapore	—	—	—	135

Market Steady.

(INDIA) LIMITED.

Bombay, Feb. 19th.

The rates ruling in the local market yesterday for the undermentioned brands, were:—

Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial	Gallons	Rs. 6	3 6
Rising Sun Brand New Tins	per pair	" 7	15 6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial	Gallons	" 4	10 6
Swan Brand New Tins	per pair	" 6	6 6
Anchor Tins	per pair	" 8	3 6
Rising Sun Cases	per case	" 8	13 6
Anchor Cases	per case	" 8	15 6

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Feb. 20.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 23/7.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/6 15/16.
D. D. on London 2/7.
Credit 3 Mos. 2/8 3.4.
D. D. buying London 2/8 3/16.
D. D. on France 580.
Credit 3 Mos. 690.
T. T on Japan 106.
D/St. Japan 96.
D. D. on Hongkong 220.
D. D. on Shanghai 368.
D. D. on Singapore 135.
D. D. on New York 287.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 86.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 86.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 85.
3½ per cent. Paper 58/8.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 90.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 64.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 66.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 66.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 89.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

For the last three weeks we have kept cautioning the investors against any fresh buying deal in cotton mill shares, in view of the dangerously high pinnacle to which values generally had been rushed up. In the light of the altered situation of events, we tabulated in our foregoing report the reasons which compelled a pessimistic view being taken of the market for mill shares and advised holders to unload their securities and to keep clear of the market. The march of events during the week under report fully bear us out.

The market has kept weak and declining the week throughout, with a considerable pressure to sell; and with the exception of two or three scrips, differently situated, there has been an important declension in the value of all mill shares. There has been a distinct change in the aspect of the market and the Bear element has now come into play.

In striking contrast to the general trend of events, Bombay Dyeings have gathered considerable strength. The rumour is about that negotiations are in progress for the sale of this mill. Business in these shares was done up to Rs. 3,700 an advance of fully Rs. 300 on the week, the closing quotation being Rs. 3,760. A similar rumour has recently been in circulation regarding New Great Eastern Mills and some good deals have been recorded at enhanced rates. Kohinoors and Davids have also been in fair request. The market closes quiet with a sagging tendency generally.

There is very little to be said about the miscellaneous list which keeps very quiet without any noteworthy feature. The only attraction has been Tramway shares which still continue to draw attention.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange Ahd. Advance 2,290, By. Uniteds 2,390, By. Dyeing 3,760, By. Cotton 1,220, Central India 3,680, Century 1,045, Currimbhoy 860, Coorla 1,950, Crescent 485, David 1,365, Fazulbhoy 1,375, Finlay 950, Ind. Malwa 490. Kastoorchand 2,000N. Kohinoor 3,245, Madhowji 3,600, New Great 840, New City 3,420, Pearls 950, Shapurji 330, Swadeshi 3,500, Swan 1,080, Simplex 1,065, Aldhra Valley 805, By. Burma 900, Br. Burma Petrol 24/8, By. Tramway 1,390, By. Steam 537/8, Bundi 54, Katni Ord. 340, Katni Defd. 1,725, Shivrajpur 36, Tata Ord. 210, Tata Defd. 1 060, Tata Hydro: 1,265, Tata Oil 555, Tata Bank 55, New India Insurance 38 pr., Scindia Steam 22 premium.

PIECE-GOODS.

The cloth market has been extremely quiet during the past week. Holidays have intervened, but this has hardly made any difference as the demand has been conspicuous by its absence. The fluctuations in the rate of exchange have made the buyers rather nervous and until some stability is assured, confidence will not be restored. Had it not been for the strength of the Manchester market, rupee rates here would have undergone a fair reduction. Even now, there are some needy sellers who are offering big concessions in prices to tempt the buyers, and some sales have resulted in this manner. The brokers have hardly been doing anything at the moment, but they can well afford to do without business, as many of them have become wealthy during the period of the war. The stringency in the money market is another factor that checks the enquiry.

On the other hand the Manchester market has been very firm and the makers have put their quotations still further up. Some sorting lots have been booked here and there by big dealers, who think it opportune to take advantage of the high rate of exchange. Some makers and bleachers have been behind time with their orders and extensions in the time of shipments have been required by shippers and granted by the merchants. Importing firms, who have own account purchases on hand, are not inclined to part with the same, and are holding out for higher rates.

GREYS.

There is nothing special to report regarding Grey goods, the position being much the same as the previous week in Manchester as well as Japanese shirtings. Local mill cloths have also remained quiet with little doing.

In Grey Jaconets there has been a slight advance, but the demand has not been important.

Big lots of "Pepperell" Drills have been sold in the bazaars, ready goods as well as to arrive at a reduction of eight annas per piece.

WHITES.

White goods have remained nominally steady, the only notable change being in 58 inches by 20 yards Red End Mulls, which have undergone a reduction of twelve annas per piece. Low quality narrow width Nainsooks have been slightly easier. 27 inches Green End Mulls have been neglected. Liepmann's No. 1500 White Shirtings have changed hands in large lots, and as the sellers have been anxious to effect sales, values have declined by twelve annas per piece.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, FEB 20th 6-30 p.m.

Ready.	Basis Terms.	Rail Delivery.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	72 0 0	10 2 0
" " Cawapore 70-80	72 0 0	10 2 0
" Karachi Bengal	67 0 0	9 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	14 0 0	14 8 0
" Cawapore	14 0 0	14 8 0
" Yellow Cawapore	15 0 0	15 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	16 0 0	16 8 0
" Thin	1 8 0	16 8 0
Cotton seed, White 55-15	110 0 0	22 0 0
" Gujar 75-85	106 0 0	—
" Gujar 50-55	98 0 0	—
" Black	90 0 0	—
Coppyseed, White	16 0 0	19 0 0
Groundnuts	93 0 0	—
Mowra-ed	8 8 0	—
Barley	47 0 0	—
Castorseed	93 0 0	13 0 0
Forward.	Rs. as p.	
Wheat April-May	0 2 0	
Linseed May	16 10 0	

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	as.	p.
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39 × 37½/8		17	4	0
" 100000	45 × "		19	8	0
" No. 33000	45 × "		17	8	0
" 2800	37 × "		14	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	39 × "		16	8	0
" "Yellow Horse"	43 × 39				
" No 2310	64 × 38½				
Dewhurst's "BBB"	39 × "		27	8	0
" "BB"	39 × "		23	4	0
" "Rupee No. 6	39 × "		21	0	0
Bates' No. 12858	41 × 37½/8		36	0	0
Bombay Co.'s No. 2580	64 × 38½		17	0	0
" No. 1500	39 × 37½/8		16	8	0
" No. 5600	38 × 37½/8		14	8	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39 × 37½/8		16	8	0
" " 4463	64 ×		17	8	0
" " 1566	33 × 37/37½				
Forbes' " 551	38 × 37⅛/8				
Lyon's "Shunker"	39 ×		17	0	0
Fleming's No. 1905	42 × 38		24	8	0
GREY DRILLS—					
Pepperell "Dragon"	29 × 40		21	8	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	29 × 40		22	0	0
Mitauf's "Elephant"	29 × 40		28	0	0
GREY JACONETS—					
Ralli's No. 28	45 × 22		10	11	0
" " 18	40 × 22		9	11	0
" " 128	40 × 22		9	13	0
" " 626	44 × 22		9	12	0
GREY MULLS—					
Ralli's No. 1030	36 × 18		2	8	0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—					
Liepmann's No. 1500	32 × 42		39	8	0
H.B.T.C. 40000	36 × 40		41	0	0
H.B.T.C. 33,000	"		35	0	0
Lyon's C. 4000	"				
Ralli's No. 9899	33 × 40				
Forbes' K.B. 100	36 × 40		26	8	0
" 151	33 × 40				
Fleming's No. 7182	30 × 20		9	14	0
WHITE JACONETS—					
Bombay Co's "1 Flower"	36 × 20		21	2	0
WHITE MULLS—					
Ralli's No. 6	41 × 18		10	0	0
" 60	40 × 18		11	0	0
" 600	61 × 10		12	0	0
" 6000	56 × 18		13	0	0
" No 88	58 × 20		10	0	0
" " 1270	27 × 18		6	7	0
" Nos. 50/55/60 40," 45"	50 × 18		11	2	0
" No. 818	39 × 20				
" No. 250 (6lines)	54 × 20		18	4	0
" No. 350 (6lines)	"				
" No. 335 (6lines)	60 × 20		17	8	0
" No. 425 (6 lines)	"		18	0	0
" No. 1440	36 × 20		8	8	0
Ritchie's No 1260	27 × 18		5	8	0
" No. 119	37 × 18		6	8	0
" No. 220	42 × 18		7	8	0
" No. 339	47 × 18		7	8	0
" M/MMM 29," 44," 45," 54"	× 19		9	0	0
" No. 95	58 × 20		10	4	0
" No. 6999	40 × 18		7	8	0
" No. 69999	40 × 18		7	14	0
" No. 775	40 × 18		7	8	0
" No. 875	45 × 18		8	0	0
" No. 975	50 × 18		8	8	0
" No. 615	"		8	8	0
Graham's "Baloon"	58 × 20		10	4	0
" Nos 9/99/999 40" 45" 50	× 19				
" No. 9999	55 × 18				
" No 142	34 × 18		11	0	0
" No. 420	36 × 18		10	0	0
Macdonald's No. 64	58 × 20				
Greaves' No. 5060	27 × 18		6	8	0
Fleming's No. 8080	" "		5	8	0
WHITE NAINSOOKS.					
Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27 × 18		6	14	0
" Nos. 61/81	" "				
" No 1000	" "		5	11	0
" No. 3960 O.T.B.	38 × 22		10	0	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28 × 18		7	2	0
" Nos 95950/97970	38 × 18				
" "Saraswati"	"				
" "Tippoo" W/WWW	34 × 18		9	6	0
" No. 50000	" "		10	6	0
" Nos 33340/33350/ 33360	" "		11	6	0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5656/6767	28 × 18				
Greaves' No. 8 000 0.00	" "		6	14	0
" No. 8000 T. B.	38 × 22		10	0	0
Ritchie's No 3500/4510/5520	20 × 18				
S. W. & Co.'s Nos. 5800/5820					
" "Motor Car"	26 × 18		6	12	0
Bombay Co's ZZ/ZZZZ	26 × 18		6	15	0

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 3½ per cent on Grey Goods and 4 per cent on White Goods.

COLOUR MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Feb. 20.

The quiet tone prevails with a fair business passing in the Reds; highly concentrated colours are in good demand. Magenta Crystals is quoted firm since a very long time. Benzo. Delta Purpurine and Crysophinine changed hands. Alizarine is not in big stock and the market had very small transactions at Rs. 3,200 per drum. Sulpher Colours have poor demand and the tone for them is on declining.

The quotations are:—
Congo Red Rs. 6 to 7 per lb.
Direct Green Rs. 6 to 8 per lb.
Direct Green (H. C.) Rs. 10 to 12 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 50 to 55 per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 14-0 to 18-0 per lb.

MILZ STORES.

Feb. 20.

Heals have increased in demand and the prices too have slightly advanced. Picking Bands, Roller Skins etc., have fair amount of activity, and these leather sundries are now offered for shipment by English manufacturers, though the rates have been slightly increased, owing to unfavourable rate of Exchange to English exporters. Roller-cloth, sizing flannel etc., have been almost steady. No great fluctuations have been recorded in shuttles, bobbins, perris etc.

CHEMICALS.

Feb. 20.

The tone of the market is firm with increasing demand for various important chemicals. Caustic Soda 98 per cent. has changed hands in large quantity at nearly Rs. 20 per cwt., while U. A. Caustic Soda fetches Rs. 2/ to 3/ more per cwt. The indent quotations from England have not been reduced by foreign buying Agents, since the high rate of Exchange has been unfavourable to them, hence the manufacturers as well as buying agents in England have slightly increased the prices.

Sodium sulphide has also robust demand, and the prices are ruling still higher than those ruling two months ago. U. A. Sodium continues still scarce. Zinc chloride has little of animated demand. Bichromate of Potash, Soda, Litharge etc., continue fair in demand, though no important changes in values have been recorded.

The quotations are as follows:—
Glauber Salt Rs. 5; Washing Soda Rs. 6; Turkey red-oil (50 per cent) Rs. 30; Caustic Soda 98 per cent. Rs. 20/22; Zinc chloride (Eng.) Rs. 20; Zinc chloride (Ame.) Rs. 15/17; Bleaching powder Rs. 56/70; Farina K Rs. 19/20; China clay (Eng.) Rs. 120/35 (ton).

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Feb. 20.

With a sudden drop in exchange prices in sterling was reduced by 5 shilling per. cwt. and White Java and dock was sold from 88s. 6d. to 89s. F. B. Harbour. February-March positions changed hands among dealers from 94s. to 96s. but as the exchange is reported strong there are buyers at a shilling higher. Rupee prices remain strong with an advance of eight annas. New crop Javas are offered sparingly but no direct business has been reported. Karachi and Calcutta markets remain quiet with small business doing. Java market is reported quiet owing to uncertainty of exchange and very small business passing. The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 36-12-0 eq. 90s. F. B. Harbour stocks 240,000 bags.
Brown no stocks.
Soft Rs. 34-8-0 eq. 85s. F. B. Harbour stocks 25,000 bags.
Mauritius Rs. 36-12-0 F. B. Harbour stocks 70,000 bags.
Arrivals:—S. S. Gambada with 42,000 bags Java Sugar.

JAPANESE CLOTHS.

The following are the prices ruling in the bazaar of well-known Japanese Cloths:—

Grey Shirtings—	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	as.	p.
No 55000	44 × 39		21	8	0
No. 100	"				
No 200	"				
No. 220	"		20	0	0
No. 2300	"				
No. 7200	"		22	8	0
No 5151	"		22	0	0
No 3800	"		17	8	0
No. 4100	"		18	0	0
No. 5100	"		26	8	0
No. 3000	33 × 36				
No. 666	"		18	8	0
Grey Sheetings—					
"Dragon"	36 × 36		20	0	0
"O" Quality	38 × 40		24	12	0
Grey Drills—					
Elephant	"		29	0	

REVERSE COUNCILS.

The following press communique is issued:—

It is notified for general information that Reverse Councils amounting to £2,000,000 will be offered for sale on Thursday the 26th February 1920. The rates will be announced in due course.

Mr. EXHIBITOR,

Ready or you

Brand new Copies of the Popular Universal Serials:—

RED ACE . in 32 parts featuring MARIE WALCAMP

MYSTERY SHIP „ 36 „ „ BEN WILSON & NEVA GERBER

BULL'S EYE . „ 36 „ „ EDDIE POLO

ALSO SOME MORE COPIES OF:—

BRASS BULLET . . in 36 parts featuring JACK MULHALL & JUANITA HANSEN

LURE OF THE CIRCUS „ 36 „ „ EDDIE POLO

And the Latest Universal Hits

THE RED GLOVE in 36 parts featuring MARIE WALCAMP

ELMO THE MIGHTY „ 36 „ „ ELMO LINCOLN Hero of "Tarzan of the Apes" and Grace Cunard.

CYCLONE SMITH SERIES in 20 Parts featuring EDDIE POLO

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Machinery.	Sundries.	Ginstores.
Cutlery.	Piece goods.	Automobiles.
	Papers.	etc. etc.,

Our representative will see you on receipt of your definite inquires.

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We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1888 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a Kind of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Vir), (b) Seffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muktati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva

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No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to favour us a trial.

GRIEVANCES OF INDIAN PRESS.

APPEAL TO BRITISH DEMOCRACY.

The following is the Memorandum of the Press Association of India prepared for the information of Members of Parliament and the British Democracy:—

For the purposes of obtaining a correct idea of the present position of the Indian Press in India, it is unnecessary to refer, except very briefly, to the history of the Press Law in India prior to 1867, on which date the position of the printing presses and newspapers in India was assimilated more or less to that of the presses and papers in England, by Act XXV of 1867. Throughout the period of the Government of British India by the East India Company, it was the Anglo-Indian Press, consisting of the newspapers conducted by missionaries and other independent Europeans in India, that claimed the attention of the rulers and called upon itself now and then stringent measures and severe penalties. Neither the Regulations passed by Lord Wellesley in 1799, nor the Bengal and Bombay Regulations of 1823 and 1827 for the control of the Press, were, however, effectual in repressing the Anglo-Indian Press. The wisdom of allowing unlicensed printing and uncensored journalism was first perceived by Sir Charles Metcalfe and his successor, Lord Aucland, who repealed the old laws of licensing and censorship and introduced in their place a system of registration. Since then except for a brief period of about a year at the time of the Mutiny, the Press in India has continued to exist, as in all British governed countries of the Empire, on a simple system of registration; and India thus came under the same Rule of Law that led in England to the abolition of licensing in 1695—an event which forms one of the landmarks in the history of British freedom.

2. It seems necessary to emphasise at the outset the distinction in the British governed countries between the licensing and the registration of the Press, for the whole of the present troubles in India are due really to the success with which a system of licensing and censorship, as complete as that which subsisted during the *Ancient Regime* in France, has been engrafted on a system of free registration and has entirely masked the absolutely repressive character of the Press Law as it is now enacted and enforced in India. The normal principle of the freedom of the Press as established by British Jurisprudence was all along protected in India by the Law of Registration of 1867 till 1910. It has since been effectively destroyed by the infusion of the directly contrary principle of arbitrary control, by Executive discretion, of all presses, books and publications which the Indian Press Act of 1910 has super-imposed on the Act of 1867.

3. The liberty of the Press, as Lord Mansfield laid down long ago, "consists in printing without any previous license, subject to the consequences of the law." No preliminary license, except during very short interval of abnormal trouble in the country, was therefore necessary in India till 1910, for the publication of a paper. The law of press and paper registration which exists in all British territories is only intended to facilitate proof of publications whenever the ordinary laws of libel or sedition are infringed and "consequences of law" have to be enforced. Therefore, it is that press offences as such are unknown to the [illegible] the keepers of printing presses and publishers of newspapers in India have to record a declaration before a Magistrate giving particulars of their names and addresses and also required to notify changes thereof from time to time. As already stated, in this respect, the Indian Law was, till 1910, on all fours with the English Law. Thoughtful administrators of the country resisted repeated temptations to adopt methods of bureaucratic control of the Press such as were employed in Austria or Prussia. Even during times when the authorities were disquieted by the prevalence of unrest or by suspicions of antipathy towards the Government or the administration, they had preferred for *over 50 years to strengthen the ordinary law of crimes and their punishment after due trial* before a Court of law, rather than impose a system of license, censorship or other executive control of a preventive kind. The offence of sedition was defined and added to the Penal Code by the Act of 1870. The scope of the definition was again widened by the Amending Act of 1898. *An attempt that was made to start licensing in respect of the vernacular* press by an Act of 1878 was more or less still-born, the Act itself having had to be repealed within 3 years of its enactment

4. Neither the conduct of newspapers nor the publications of books in India during all the period subsequent to the Mutiny, had been of such a character as to induce the British Government in India to reverse the entire policy followed in the past and go back upon the tradition of British Jurisprudence so thoroughly as to enact a law of licensing and censorship of the Press. On the other hand, all the prominent statesmen who gave thought to the matter acknowledged from time to time the growing influence, integrity, sobriety and moderation of the Indian Press in India. Lord Dufferin speaking ten years after the repeal of the vernacular Press Act stated:—

> "The Press in India enjoyed a freedom which a considerable portion of the Indian Press, I gladly acknowledge, exercise with sagacity, discretion and moderation."

Speaking nearly fifteen years after this, Lord Curzon, who was by no means biassed in favour of Indian journalists, stated in one of his speeches:—

> "On the contrary, I think that native journalism in India is steadily advancing and that it is gaining in sobriety and wisdom."

5. When the Indian Press Act of 1910 was therefore enacted, preceded as it was by a number of other repressive laws connected with the unrest of 1905-1908, the first effort apparently made was to introduce openly the system of licensing and preventive control of the Press by the executive. The proposal to enact such a general press law was indeed, mooted for two or three years prior to 1910 that is, within five years of Lord Curzon's testimony to the "sobriety and wisdom of the Indian Press." But Lord Morley's profound distrust of bureaucratic control of liberties, long resisted these attempts, until he apparently persuaded himself that the demands of political expediency required him to yield to the pressure of the bureaucracy in India in order that his scheme of political reforms may have a better chance with the bureaucracy in power. At first, he resolutely resisted it according to the best traditions of British liberalism, as the following extract from his "Re-collections", will show:—

> "The former proposal to pass a general Press Law to be put in force exclusively on the initiative of the military authorities was, I should guess, about as stiff a dose as ever was preferred to a British Minister within a hundred years.
>
> * * * * * *
>
> At this point they have just sent me your press telegrams of yerterdate. It startles me that even hard Tchinovniks like your—should so far forget that they are the servants and agents of Parliament who should have assented to these new provisions. I see that—says that this drastic power of muzzling an agitator will save the necessity of "urging deportation." He must have forgotten what I very explicitly told him, that I would not sanction deportation except for a man of whom there was solid reason to believe that violent disorder was the direct and deliberately planned result of his action. Who are these-and-? The very men who resisted you in your Arundel reforms, the most admirable and prudent thing that has been done in our time: the very men or the sort of men who urged us to take advantage of disorder at Lahore and Pindi as a plea for dropping Arundel reforms. And then at a time when the Cabinet is dispersed, the lawyers are dispersed and my Council is half depleted, they give me a short week in which some of the most delicate and thorny points in the whole range of law and politics are to be disposed of. I dare say these executive gentlemen (who are so ready with compliments to one another for sagacity, experience and all other virtues) can dispose of them in a week or an hour. But then they have the advantage of not having to argue and defend their proposals. I am not in so happy a position. I have often told you of my wicked thought that Strafford was an ideal type both for Governor of Ireland in the seventeenth century and Governor of India in the twentieth century. Only, they cut off poor Strafford's head and his idea of Government has been in mighty disfavour ever since. My decision will have reached you by wire before this, but I shall be much surprised if it is anything else than a flat veto. If a man's harangue provokes a riot, why don't they lock him up for riot? Have they not police enough? If not police, what then has become of the "obligatory garrison"? It is all very well to say that these proposals are held by the Government of India to be necessary "for the peace of the country." But what is the use of saying that when Parliament won't accept it? And I for one should think I was abusing the confidence of Parliament if I tried to make them accept it."

6. But as his anxieties in respect of his reform scheme deepened owing to bureaucratic opposition and delay, Lord Morley apparently thought it prudent to yield and give assent to a modified press law, to be softened, if possible, by judicial safeguards, in order to 'save' his reform scheme for India. By the beginning of 1910, he had given his general assent to a Press Act, seeking refuge and consolation in so-called safeguards thus:—

> "We worked hard at your Press Act, and I hope the result has reached you in plenty of time. I dare say it is as sensible in its way as other Press Acts, or as Press Acts can ever be. But nobody will be more ready than you to agree that the forces with which we are contending are far too subtle, deep and diversified to be abated by making seditious leading articles expensive. There are important sentences in your official telegram that show how much of the poison is entirely out of our reach. The "veiled innuendo" of which you speak—the talk about Mazzini, Kossuth etc.,—it is seditious, no doubt, and it may point to assasination plainly enough in the minds of excitable readers. But a Lt. Governor will have to walk warily before putting too strong an interpretation upon the theoretic plausibilities of the newspaper scribe. *Neither I nor my Council would have sanctioned it, if there had been no appeal in some due form to a court of law, and you tell me that you would have had sharp difficulties in your own Council.*"

7. The last sentence in the above extract clearly shows that while the aim and intention of the entire bureaucratic part of the governing authorities in India and in England, was to obtain a law giving them a more or less full executive control over the Press of India, the Secretary of State, Lord Morley, his Council, Mr. (now Lord) Sinha, the Indian Member, all the elected representatives of the Indian people in the Legislative Council, were determined to veto or reject the measure if it did not provide for judicial safeguards. Mr. Sinha had, indeed, actually tendered his resignation on this score and subsequently withdrawn, it, in order not to embarrass the Viceroy who had then to deal with an anarchist outrage. Mr. Gokhale, who thought that this Press law was inevitable and bound to be passed by the official majority in the Legislative Council, considered it on the whole expedient in the face of grim bureaucratic determination to give a general support to it for a limited period and obtain the best terms possible in its provisions by way of adequate guar[illegible] of judi[illegible] remedies.

8. As a communication to the Press by the late Mr. Gokhale only a few months after its enactment showed, it was found very soon that he had realised woefully the entirely futile character of the so-called safeguards, on the strength of which he had given his general assent to the principle of the Bill. He stated what actually seems to have taken place, as follows:—

> "It was the clear intention of the Government of India and the Legislature that the new Act should not apply to old printing presses and old newspapers until they offended by publishing objectoinalbe matter.
>
> *I think it is no breach of confidence now to state that the Press Bill as originally* prepared was far more drastic than the present Act. First it was proposed to take security from every printing press and every paper, old and new, European or Indian; *and secondly at all stages there was to be executive action only. On further consi*deration, however, the Government of India decided to soften the rigour of the draft Bill in two important respects. First by exempting old concerns from its operation until they offended, and secondly by providing an appeal to the High Court, in all cases of forfeiture. Several of the Additional members, who gave a reluctant support to the Bill, did so on account of these two modifications.
>
> I do not ask you to accept what I have stated above about the intention of the Government of India and the Legislature on the authority of a mere non-official member like myself. A reference to the Statement of Objects and Reasons as also to the speeches of Sir Herbert Risley, the Acting Home Member, who was in charge of the Bill and of Mr. S. P. Sinha, the Law Member, who was responsible for its drafting, will leave no shadow of doubt in any one's mind on the subject. The Statement of Objects and Reasons said:—
>
> "All proprietors of printing presses making a declaration for the first time under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, will be required to give security, which may, however, be dispensed with by the Magistrate at his discretion. The proprietors of the existing presses will be required to give security only if and when they are guilty of printing objectionable matter of the descriprion to which the Act applies"
>
> "Control over publishers of newspapers, the second main object of the Bill is provided for in similar manner."
>
> Sir Herbert Risley in explaining the Bill stated:—
>
> "In the case of existing presses and existing newspapers no security can be demanded until the press or paper offends by printing or publishing matter of the prohibited kind."
>
> And again.
>
> "Security is demanded only from papers established after the passing of the Act."
>
> Finally Mr. S P. Sinha in defending the Bill observed:—
>
> "My Lord, it (the Bill) has been described as drastic, as interfering with legitimate criticism, as interfering with the liberty of the Press. Let us for one moment examine the provisions of this Act and see if there is any foundation whatever for this criticism. Now, we provide that, so far as existing newspapers and existing presses are concerned we should not require anything under this Act so long as they remain within the law; nothing in this Act should touch them. Does that sound very drastic"?
>
> "I believe that in the cases to which you refer, the attention of the Magistrate was not drawn to these declarations on behalf of the Government of India. As the Act only vests in the Magistrate a discretion to grant exemptions from security for special reasons, they must have merely declined to exercise this discretion in those cases, unware of the fact that by so doing they were unconsciously violating the assurances given a by responsible members of the Government of India. I think the only remedy now is for us to move the Local Governments to prevent a repetition of what has occurred by addressing a circular to Magistrates, drawing their attention to the declarations which I have quoted above. I have reasons to believe that the Bombay Government is thinking of adopting some such course—if indeed it has not already adopted it—to set matters right. But what has happened in this Presidency, may happen again in other provinces causing unnecessary hardship to individuals and unnecessary unpleasantness all round. Should we fail to obtain the necessary redress in this matter from Local Governments, it will be necessary to take an early opportunity to bring a resolution before the Viceroy's Legislative Council, urging an amendment of the Acts so as to prevent a violation of the undertaking given by the Government of India in the matter. It is inconceivable that such a resolution will be resisted by the Government."

9. The Indian Press Act of 1910 does not, of course, ostensibly purport to establish a system of licensing or censorship of the Indian Press. It purports only to modify the law of Press Registration as defined in the Act of 1867, by starting with a demand for security in all cases whenever a new registration and declaration of a printing press or a newspapers has to be effected under the Act. No security, it was declared in the statement of objects and reasons, "is to be [illegible] existing presses until they offended the Government." The security so deposited becomes liable to forfeiture as also the press and newspaper concerned as well as any further security taken under the Act whenever the Local Government finds any publication made by the paper or press to be seditious or otherwise objectionable as defined in the Act. Upon such orders of forfeiture, the Act purports to provide what Lord Morley described as an "appeal to a court of law in due form." How this so-called judicial protection of all presses and papers and the initial exemption of existing presses have come to nothing, according to the view taken by all courts of the land, will be referred to presently. But even if such protection has existed in fact, the injustice done to independent journalism by the pernicious effect which the primary exercise of official discretion in the demand or dispensation of security in particular cases has caused and was bound to cause in the morale of the press, became obvious very soon indeed, after the Act came into force. Everybody in India knows, as Mr. Horniman pointed out once, that:—

> "It is not the actual forfeiture of the security that is the only or the chief grievance of the Press. It is the operation of the Act in regard to the demand of security which levies a heavy tax on the Press, enables the executive to exercise undesirable pressure on newspapers and often places honest press owners and editors in the invidious position of being exhibited to the public as persons who are not fit to be exempted from the deposit of security. This can be briefly shown by a description of the present practice. Under the Act it is open to a Magistrate to exempt the Proprietor of newly starting press; the obvious result of this is that an applicant for registration who is not exempted is regarded as a suspicious character, a fact which is often enough highly damaging to his business prospects. The decision as to exemption further is generally based on police report. But that is not the whole trouble. It is possible for a Magistrate so to penalise the starter of a new press by making the demand far sufficiently large as to strangle his enterprise at the outset and effectually prevent his press from coming into existence. Then again there is the demand for security after exemption,—that is to say the liability of the owner of a press to be asked for security after he has been in the first instance exempted, and the demand for enhanced security. Thus there are many stages before we come to the one of forfeiture and at all these stages the executive have it in their power to harass the press owner or publisher."

[illegible] it this became clear [illegible] of certain other non-official members was secured for the Bill,—which otherwise would have encountered more or less unanimous non-official opposition and public agitation,—by the Government agreeing to insert certain safeguards, to one of which, viz., an appeal in due form to a court of law, Lord Morley himself apparently attached the greatest importance. It is now notorious that these safeguards have been found to be entirely illusory and do not really exist. For some months during Mr. Gokhale's lifetime, an attempt was made by the administration to seem to live up to the undertakings given, by the issue of executive circulars enjoining discretion and caution in the use of the provisions of the Act. After some time, however, these circulars and instructions were often quite openly ignored, and have been varied and altered confidentially in a variety of ways. The tendency to treat the Act as one investing the executive *with a power of control over printing presses and newspapers has expanded and developed* in a manner which has become a serious menace to the very existence of the Indian Press in the country. That the bureaucracy in India should want powers of Press control of a kind which their predecessors deliberately discarded nearly a century ago, is neither creditable *to their administrative record nor to their inherited British instincts.* That they should at this time in the history of the Empire, when freedom has been proclaimed and vindicated so comprehensively, desire to keep a law of Press licensing masked under a law of registration and refuse to fulfill to the letter the solemn undertakings given to the Legislature and the public, as to the provision of judicial protection and exemption of existing presses, is indeed a deplorable condition of affairs requiring immediate remedy. Let us now examine these undertakings and see how they were broken.

11. To take first, the case of the existing newspapers, that is, those that have existed from a date prior to the passing of the Act of 1910. The statement of objects and reasons of the Bill stated the following:—

> "No keeper of a printing press already existing before the Act, is required to furnish security at first, but if the Local Government finds that such a printing press is being used for the publication of objectionable matter as defined by section 4 of the Act, they may require the keeper of the press to deposit security."

This declaration was reinforced by both Sir Herbert Risley, the Home Member then in charge of the Bill, and Mr. (Lord) S. P. Sinha, the Law Member. In introducing the Bill, Sir Herbert Risley said: "These provisions, as I have said, apply to future registrations. In the case of existing presses and existing newspapers, no security can be demanded until the press or paper offends by printing or publishing matter of the prohibited kind." Sir S. P. Sinha, who was most responsible for the final shape of the Bill before it became law, said:—"Now we provide that so far as existing presses are concerned, we should not require anything under this Act so long as they remain within the law. Nothing in this Act shall touch them. Does that sound very drastic? Does that sound as if the Government is intending to choke knowledge or block the progress of education?

12. The test as to whether these exemptions were really provided for in the sections of the Bill was specifically put in issue in the course of the debate on the Press Bill, when Sir Vithaldas Thackersey asked that existing papers which passed from father to son by death, inheritance and the like, be exempted. Sir Herbert Risley refused to do so, because, he said, he was not really sure of the *bona fides* of the change in the declaration of old presses which may occur. "There may be benami transactions, *malfides* of various kind and we are bound to guard against that." Nevertheless, neither Sir Herbert Risleys nor any other member of Council, official or non-official, took the trouble to see that the protection given to existing presses was really rendered effective so long as they continued to be old existing presses, but had for several other technical or formal reasons, such as change of place, temporary absence of the keeper from India, etc., to make declarations under the Act. The Act was allowed to be enacted with certain disability attached to existing presses of being liable to a demand for security whenever they had to go and make fresh declarations. The matter came to a crucial test when an old Anglo-Indian Press and paper in Karachi went to make a declaration within 3 months of the enactment of the Act of 1910, and the Magistrate proceeded to apply the law as he found it. The "Madras Mail" was the first to raise an alarm against the application of the Press Act at that time, though it had strongly supported its enactment but a few months before. This Anglo-Indian newspaper stated:—

> "We are at a loss to understand the principles on which the Press Act is applied by certain Magistrates in Western India. Although it was expressly stated in the preamble of the Bill and in Sir Herbert Risley's speech in introducing it that security would not be demanded from existing newspapers and presses, unless and until they offended against the Act. There have been several cases in which Magistrates have required security from unoffending papers and presses. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale was recently addressed on the subject and in replying quoted the passage from Sir H. Risley's speech and from the preamble to the Bill showing clearly that it was not the intention of the Government to bring existing Journals and presses under the security clause of the Act unless they published matter of the kind prohibited therein. As we remarked in commenting on Mr. Gokhale's letter, there is absolutely no room for doubt on the points. But the Act continues to be applied in Western India in a manner contrary to the declared intentions of the Government. It appears that the latest victim of the misunderstanding is the "Sind Gazette," an old established jour[illegible]

nal under European control, which so far as we are aware, has never been suspected of any objectionable tendencies. It is not shown that the "Sind Gazette" has now been guilty of anything that would justify the demand for security reported to have been made by the Collector of Karachi and in the absence of any special reasons for this action, we join with the "Pioneer" in protesting against the procedure which most seriously derange the Press in India if it becomes general."

13. The matter of old presses also became otherwise important in the Bombay Presidency and the late Mr. Gokhale had to look into the whole thing and realize that the Legislature had failed to afford the safeguard which was specifically promised and declared by the Government. Mr. Gokhale, however, hoped to have the matter rectified by raising it in the Legislative Council subsequently, but for various causes, this was not done by him nor by any member since. The Executive authorities, all along knew quite well where they were and the nature of the control they were out gradually to obtain. They, however, at first proceeded warily in the application of the Act. A careful study of the way in which the Act has been used would lead to the irresistible conclusion that though general assurances and understandings outside of the text of the law were given, the law itself has throughout been operated upon by the executive officials as one actually conferring on them a power of licensing and censorship of the Indian Press. The process of control, however, was graduated—particularly in view of the manner in which the suspicions and the misgivings of liberal statesmen from Lord Morley downwards had been lulled by the provisions as to exemption of existing presses, and as to judicial protection against improper orders and so forth.

14. In the circular letter of instructions with which the Government of India forwarded the Press Act to the various provincial Governments in 1910, they pointed out that the object of the Act was not punitive but preventive, and that, therefore, its provisions need not be enforced in the first instance. "The attention of the editor or of the publisher should in the first instance be drawn when he is found to have transgressed the provisions of the Act and he must be asked to moderate his language. When the newspaper does not profit by a warning, action will, of course, be taken after consultation with the law officers of the Government'. With a view, moreover, to allay the grave dissatisfaction which arose in consequence of the discovery that the undertaking as to exemption of the existing presses was really not carried out in the Act itself, Provincial Governments were allowed to issue executive instructions to the effect that when fresh registration was required for an existing press or newspaper, simply by reason of change of name or personality of its owner etc., security need not ordinarily be required, if there was no reason to suppose that such change could not make any change in the character of the newspapers. In fact, the power of exemption contained in the proviso to sections 3 and 8 which, according to the statement of objects and reasons, was only intended to exempt very small presses, school magazines and so forth, was asked to be freely availed of to carry out this other object, apparently, as it now turns out, for a short while only. Otherwise, executive Governments in this country, both Provincial and Imperial, treated the Act as really enacted with a view to place the press in India under their subjection. There can be no doubt that, the Bill, as Mr. Gokhale has testified, was originally so framed by them as fully to effectuate a regular censorship. The so-called safeguards introduced in it later on in regard to existing presses and judicial protection were subsequently made in consequence of the pressure both of the Government at Home and of non-official opinion in India. They were, as subsequent events fully show, by no means acquiesced in by the bureaucratic agents who had to carry out the provisions of the Act. The provisions of the Act, it is now notorious, have failed to secure either. Magistrates have been allowed and have very often been moved by secret official instructions and directions to demand and obtain securities from old presses and papers whenever the latter have had to make some fresh declaration without assigning any grounds whatever (vide Court proceedings of the "New India" and the "Hindu" security cases.) Similarly, many a court and Magistrate in the country have recalled orders dispensing with security on the basis of the original orders and have demanded and obtained securities from existing presses and newspapers taking advantage of any occasion the latter had to go to make declarations, *viz*, in case of a change of premises from one street to another, etc. The effect of all this has been that a distinct understanding, which Sir Herbert Risley, Lord Sinha and Lord Morley gave, has been openly broken and there has been neither a judicial nor an executive remedy therefrom. The latest cases in Madras are in point. The "Hindu" is the oldest and most influential paper of South India and when the keeper of the press, Mr. S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, had to leave for England and change the declaration in the name of his son, neither the Magistrate nor the Government dared demand a security, presumably because Mr. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar went to Europe at the invitation of His Majesty's Government. Security for the press was then dispensed with; but after Mr. Iyengar returned, on the publication of a most reasonable and legitimate criticism in an article [redacted] stated the Government deposited, but [illegible] the Law as it ought to have been no such security should have been demanded until the Government consulted its law officers and came to the clear conclusion that the matter of the objectionable kind referred to in section 4 of the Press Act had appeared in the paper published by the Press, and the Government itself had made a public declaration to that effect. The Press of the "Swadesamitram," also a very old, existing influential vernacular newspaper, was allowed in 1914 to be declared by its keeper, who was the son of the late keeper, after dispensing with security, presumably in conformity with the executive instructions referred to above. On the 12th April this year, however, the Magistrate, acting apparently on secret instructions with reference to the printing of a Satyagraha pamphlet containing a perfectly innocent criticism of the Rowlatt Bills, whose objectionable character or the reverse he refused to discuss, and without assigning any reasons whatever, demanded and obtained from the Press the maximum security provided under the Act. These have been followed up by other instances of the same kind all over the country in all the provinces and they all afford signal proof of the fact that the intention—whether it existed at the time of the enactment of the Act or not, it is immaterial now to inquire—of the Executive Government has been all along to exercise full control over all presses, new or old, whether existing from a time prior to the Act or not, by the use of their so-called "preventive powers" as freely and effectively as possible.

15. Next we come to the so called judicial protection provided by the Act, whenever securities or publications are forfeited. The first disillusionment in this respect was provided by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, in the Muhamed Ali pamphlet case in 1914. The following passage shows how the Government of India by the time that case arose, openly declared themselves in possession of very drastic powers in regard to the Indian Press, however cleverly they had managed to keep it back in the course of the discussions in the Council when the Act was enacted :—

> "The Advocate-General has convinced me that the Government's view of this piece of legislation is correct and that the High Court's power of intervention is the narrowest; its power to pronounce on the legality of the forefeiture by reason of failure to observe the mandatory conditions of the Act is barred; the ability to pronounce on the wisdom of Executive order is withheld; and its functions are limited to considering whether the applicant to it has discharged the almost hopeless task of establishing that his pamphlet does not contain words which fall within the all comprehensive provisions of the Act. I describe it as an almost hopeless task because the terms of section 4 are so wide that it is scarcely conceivable that any publication would attract the notice of the Government in this connection to which some provision of that section might not directly or indirectly, whether by inference, suggestion, allusion, metaphor, implication or otherwise apply."

Even in regard to the cases in which questions as to formal difficulties as to notification or publication do not arise and substantive question, as to the character of the publications may go before the Courts for judicial decisions, Sir Lawrence Jenkins and his fellow-judges were equally specific in saying that the definition of offensive or objectionable matter is so comprehensive and wide that the Indian Press is virtually at the mercy of the executive authority :—

> "This brings me to the question whether the pamphlet under discussion contains words of the nature described in section 4 sub-section (1). The provisions of section 4 are very comprehensive and its language is as wide as human ingenuity could make it. Indeed it appears to me to embrace the whole range of varying degrees of assurances from certainty on the on eside to the very limits of impossibility on the other. It is difficult to see to what lengths the operation of this section might not be plausibly extended by an ingenious mind. They would certainly extend to writings that may even command approval. An attack on that degraded section of the public which lives on the misery and shame of others would come within this wide spread net; the praise of a class might not be free from risks. Much that is regarded as standard literature might undoubtedly be caught."

16. The repressive character of the law thus defined was reaffirmed in equally emphatic terms by Sir Abdul Rahim, the then acting Chief Justice of Madras, in the "New India" security case in 1916, as follows :—

> "The terms of the section are extremely wide and comprehensive. They vest the Local Government with a discretion so large and unfettered that the keeping of printing presses and the publication of newspapers is becoming an extremely hazardous undertaking in this country. A newspaper may be staunch in its loyalty to the Government, its general policy may be above all reproach, the sincerity and bonafides of the intentions of the editor may not be liable to question; but if any letters or other writings are let in, may be through carelessness, which come within the scope of any of the clauses to section 4, the Government may at once without any trial or even a warning forfeit the security and in this way ultimately put an end to the newspaper itself. The vesting of much unlimited power in the Executive Government is undoubtedly a serious encroachment on the freedom which the press in India enjoyed before the passing of the Act."

The Privy Council, in the appeals on these cases, have not dissented from these views They may in effect be considered to have taken the same view of the drastic and arbitrary character of the provisions of the Press Act.

17. The long continued exercise of these arbitrary provisions of the Press Act is evidently inducing the same arbitrariness all round in the exercise of powers by Magistrates under the old Press and Registration Books Act of 1867 as illustrated by the recent case of the "Sind Bhaskar" Press of Hyderabad-Sind. Under the provisions of the Act, a Magistrate has no power to refuse to record a declaration of the keeper of a Press that he has ceased to be the keeper of the Press. Nor can he decline to record the declaration of a new keeper of the press who takes the place of the old one. It is also wholly outside his powers under the Act to allow only 'provisional' declarations to be made, and thus keep the sword hanging over keepers of presses. The District Magistrate of Hyderabad (Sind), however, boldly powers conferred upon him by the Act, as is clear from the following brief, exceede, the resume of the facts of the case :

> Mr. Jethmal Parsram, keeper of the "Sind Bhaskar" Press of Hyderabad (Sinde) having been arrested and remanded to police custody on May 15th, 1919, on chargis under section 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code for an article published in hn paper the "Hindvasi" printed at the press, filed, on the following day, a declaratior stating that he had ceased to be keeper of the press. Another gentleman, Mr. Awatrai, then offered to give and subsequently formally gave a declaration that he was the keeper of the press, but the District Magistrate replied that he would not permit any "transfer of responsibility for the use of the press and the publication of the paper until the case pending against Mr. Jethmal Parsram has been decided." There being a continued loss to the press as a result of the stoppage of its work, representations were made, whereon the District Magistrate said that in his view Mr. Jethmal Parsram continued to be the keeper of the press and that the press might be "run in his absence" while in custody in jail, but yet "at his risk." Further representations to the District Magistrate and the Government of Bombay remained unreplied to up to 18th June, on which date in view of the heavy loss which was being suffered owing to the stoppage of the use of the press, the syndicate owning the press was dissolved and the press closed. On the following day, Mr. Awatri was asked to appear before a Magistrate to make a "provisional" declaration—not provided for at all by the Act. He, however, had to reply that as a result of the prohibitory orders of the District Magistrate, the press had had to be closed.

18. It must indeed be obvious in the circumstances that nothing is now wanting for the executive to make their power of control over the Indian Press as absolute and arbitrary as any Government may wish to make it. It has, moreover, to be recollected that the Indian Government, which is so armed with these enormous powers, is a Government whose personnel now consists of a bureaucracy alien in its composition to that of the people over whom it rules, and owns no responsibility to any representative or deliberative body in India in the administration of its powers in this behalf. In the scheme of reforms now projected also, the control of the Press is both a "reserved" and a "central subject" and is not to be subjected either to popular control in the Provinces or to any appreciable popular "influence" in the Central Government. The plight of the Indian Press is becoming perilous in all conscience. The actual operations of the Executive under the Act and through other repressive war measures, have inflicted serious injuries, pains and penalties of all kinds on the Press and the public and have suppressed and curtailed freedom of speech and writing in a manner inconceivable to all those who love and cherish British institutions and disastrous to the interests of good Government and the contentment and progress of the people.

19. When the Act was at first administered according to instructions with some amount of latitude, it tended to lull the force of the agitation which has all along existed. But, as these instructions have been subsequently followed up from time to time by other orders and confidential circulars and by a generally repressive disposition on the part of most officials, there exists now a more or less steady tendency to tighten the noose, as it were, over the Indian Press. This observation need not be fortined by the actual text of the confidential orders or reports. It can be easily confirmed by a summarised recital of the effects of the actual operation and administration of the Act on papers and presses in the several Provinces of India. That new presses continue to be established in spite of the existence of the Act is indeed the poorest argument that Lord Chelmsford could lay hold on when he urged it in his reply to the Press Deputation in 1917. To expect that in a continental country containing 320 millions of population whose literacy has but advanced to six per cent, no new means for the multiplication of books and other publications for the spread of learning and education would come into existence at all even under a most repressive press law, is indeed to indulge in an impossible dream.

[illegible] liberty and gravely hampered the beneficial activities of the Press in India, [illegible] same time inflicting unjustifiable hardships on the owners of newspapers and presses, led to the formation of the Press Association of India in December 1915 for the defence of the interests of the Press in general and protection against undue encroachment upon its liberties by legislation and executive action in particular. The Association waited in deputation upon his Excellency the Viceroy of India early in 1917 and presented an address detailing the hardships inflicted on the Press and the public of India by the operation of the provisions of the Act and by the harsh, arbitrary and unsympathetic administration of the Act by the officers and Governments concerned. Attention was drawn to the manner in which pledges and promises made at the time of its enactment had been broken and the safeguards and remedies supposed to have been provided in the Act were found by the Courts to be non-existant. The reply of the Viceroy was extremly disappointing and unsympathetic. He criticised and set aside the dicta of the Courts of the land and claimed that the Act was administered with leniency by the Executive whose powers he did not want to be controlled by Courts. He quoted incorrect figures showing only about 500 presses and 80 papers which had been warned or otherwise penalized under the Press Act and claimed that as some hundred newspapers and some more hundreds of Presses had been started in five years over an erea of 1,097,821 square miles and among a rapidly growing educated class in a population of 320 millions, the working of the Act had not in fact been harsh or unsympathetic. What the growth of presses and papers would and ought to have been if the Act was not operative in a vast country whose progress, educationally and otherwise, has to be fast made up, was of course ignored, nor were figures given showing how many presses and papers, which would have added to the means of knowledge, enlightenment and progress so sorely needed in India, were stifled at their birth by the harsh demands made under the Press Act, nor how many old presses and papers ceased to exist or became crippled owing to the very same cause.

21. Questions were in consequence put in the Legislative Council and accurate figures obtained from official statistics in regard to the working of the Press Act for the very same period during which the Viceroy was advised by his officers that the Press had progressed as above stated and the Act was leniently applied. An analysis of these figures reveals some striking facts which entirely disprove the easy confidence with which the Viceroy replied to the Deputation and show how grievously he was misled in this matter to the serious detriment of the Press and the public of India. The total number of printing presses and newspapers which were old and had existed prior to the Act and against which action of some kind or other was taken under the Press Act, was nearly one thousand, viz, 991. Among these, there were 286 cases of warning, many of which must have sufficed to cripple small ventures or blocked their progress and expansion once for all. The rest of the 991, viz., 705, were cases of the demand of heavy securities and the forfeitures thereof by executive orders whenever the Government thought any publication objectionable. To these have to be added about 70 other cases of securities and forfeitures of presses and papers started after the Act. Over 173 new presses and 129 new newspapers were stifled at their birth owing to the demand of a security which they could not furnish. The number of prospective presses and papers which did not, owing to the existence of the Act, come into being and take the chance of an exemption of secutity which as a rule was demandable, must be many times these figures. The effect of the Act on old presses and papers has been even more striking. Upto the year 1917, 18 out of 22 newspapers ceased publication immmediately after demand of security, less, it may be presumed, on account of the pecuniary hardship involved than on account of the tutelage imposed and the official displeasure incurred which made any legitimate independence or freedom perilous for them owing to the further executive pains and penalties in prospect. Similarly, during period the same out of 88 old printing presses doing ordinary printing business from whom security was demanded owing to the mere printing at their presses of some publication or other to which the executive took objection, nearly 40 had to close down owing to the heavy penalty involved. The total of securities and forfeitures amounts which went into the hands of the Government during the first five years of the Act was nearly five lakhs. The rate of receipts into the Government treasuries since then under this head has been much more accelerated owing to the increased vigour of the repressive policy with which the Act is being worked year after year. According to another official return made in 1918, over 500 publications have also been proscribed under the Act.

22. The terrors, pains and penalties of the Press Act were considerably added to during the period of the war by the Defence of India Act and the rules made thereunder, as well as by the institution and imposition of the censorship. With the vagaries of the D. O. R. Act in so far as they were directed to the purposes connected with the war, the Indian Press in general cheerfully put up, while it also in every way co-operated with all the authorities, Civil and Military, both by the discriminate publication of war news, the clear and cogent exposition and comment of all war operations and the active promotion of war efforts of all kind by publicity work in all the directions needed. In this respect, the leading Indian newspapers set a much better example than the Anglo-Indian Press, favoured of the bureaucracy and patronised by official confidence, and the fact has been testified to in official reports. But the Defence Act Rules in India were not merely used for war purposes, but also for all political purposes so as to carry out the policy of the Indian Government in regard to the repression of political agitation or free public criticism of the normal acts and the methods of the administration in India. in India. The Act was indeed welcomed as a useful addition to the normal armoury of arbitrary executive power in India by the officials and used by them as such on all occasions whenever they deemed fit, irrespective of any real war emergency or necessity. By resorting to the simple formula of the Act of acting in the interests of "Public Safety," they were able to deal with anything which in their eyes was prejudicial thereto by directions to the Press and penal orders of every conceivable character. The time of war was also found convenient for the abuse and misuse of other rarely used powers under existing Acts, such as the Post Office Act, the State Prisoners Act, etc. A return furnished to the Legislative Council last year affords some examples of this kind and is reproduced in an Appendix. But the total number or orders under the Defence of India Act to which presses and papers were subjected for purposes unconnected with the war, were very large, varied, arbitrary, contradictory, and often ludicrous to a degree.

23. The truculent reception given to the Indian Press Deputation early in 1917 left little hope that, during the continuance of war conditions, the Government in India could again be moved in the matter of the repeal of the Press Act—though the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea had announced his intention to move in the Legislative Council for leave to amend the Act so as to remove the worst injuries which the Indian Press suffered by the non-fulfilment of pledges and guarantees of judicial protection. This, however, owing to the various causes, was not done, but in 1918, the Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde moved for the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the working of the Act. The motion was supported by nearel[illegible] the whole of the non-official representatives of the people present in the Council. Neverthless, the Government opposed it and defeated it solely by the use of their standing officila majority. It is a matter of regret that neither on the non-official side nor on the Government side was any attempt made to collect and sift facts connected with the administration of the Press Act and deal comprehensively with the important questions involved.

Names of newspapers or magazines whose entry has been prohibited.	Date of order of prohibition.	Reasons for the order.	Whether the printers or publishers of the newspapers or Magazines were previously called upon to state reasons why the orders should not issue or whether they were given an opportunity of explaining.
		THE PUNJAB.	
1. The *Igdam* of Calcutta.	7th Feb. 1916 ..	Contained appeals to Pan-Islamic sentiments and were marked anti-British in tone. They had acquired an extensive circulation in the Punjab and were exercising a very pernicious influence on Muhammadan public opinion and so affecting recruiting.	No. All these papers were produced by Punjabi journalist who had moved to Calcutta where the dangerous influence of their writings on Muhammadan feeling was less likely to be understood than in the Punjab. In the cases of Nos. 2. 3. 4. and 5 the matter was first brought to the notice of the Bengal Government and it was only after long experience had shown that the newspapers in question had no intention of changing their policy that action was taken against them.
2. The *Tarjuman* of Calcutta.	7th Feb. 1916 ..		
3. *Resalat* of Calcutta.	7th Feb. 1916 ..		
4. The *Sadaquat of* Calcutta.	19th Feb. 1918 ..	Intimately connected with the "Zamindar." Was endeavouring to rouse religious agitation over the interned Muhammadans and was having a disturbing effect on the Provincial press and recruiting.	
5. The *Naqqash* of Calcutta.	19th June 1918 ..	Inclined to publish malicious rumours and pessimistic and doubtful war news favourable to the enemy. Its wide circulation in the Province was found to be prejudicial to recruiting. Its evil influence was reported from many districts in the Province.	
6. The *Commonweal* of Madras.	30th July 1918 ..	Fomented racial hatred and preached the doctrine that the support of Government in men and money should be conditional. Were violently anti-Government in tone.	No. action was stayed for several months in the hope that the anti-Government tone of the papers would change. But when it became clear that there was no prospect of improvement and the pernicious effect on recruiting [illegible] exclude them.
[illegible]	2nd July 1918 ..		
8. The *Jamhur* of Calcutta.	16th July ;1918 ..	Was inclined to publish malicious rumours and comments on the war and arouse Muhammadan agitation over the internments. Its mischievous effects on recruiting and on the loyalty of Muhammadans were general throughout the Province and was represented to Government from many quarters, official and non-official before action was taken.	No.
9. The *Rahbar* of Calcutta.	4th Sept. 1918. ..	The "Naqqash" under another name. It appeared with the object of evading the order of prohibition passed against the "Naqqash." The policy and tone of the two papers were indentical.	No.
		BURMA.	
1. The *New India* of Madras.	24th Aug 1917 ..	The reasons for the action taken are that the Burmese have never yet adopted the attitude of malignant hostility to Government to which these five papers frequently give expression and it is desirable that the Burmese should not be exposed to their baneful influences.	In the case of the first three papers the original orders were to intercept and confiscate all issues, but since 14th October 1917 these orders were modified in so far that all copies of these papers are now intercepted and submitted to the local Government for examination. On examination the issues of only those which are considered to be objectionable are confiscated. All others are transmitted to the addressees.
2. The *Indian Review* of Madras.	24th Aug. 1917 ..		
3. The *Hindu* of Madras.	27th Aug. 1917. ..		
4. The *Basumati of* Calcutta.	28th Jan. 1918 ..		
5. The *Bombay Chronicle* of Bombay.	24th July 1918 ..		
			The publishers and printers were not called on for reason or given an opportunity of explaining as such action could only be taken in the provinces of issue.
		NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.	
1. The *Iqdam* of Calcutta.	23rd & 24th Feb. 1916.	For the reason that their entry into the Punjab was prohibited.	No.
2. The *Tarjuman* of Calutta.			
3. The *Risalat* of Calcutta.			
4. The *Naqqash* of Calcutta.	30th July 1918. ..	Ditto ditto	No.
		DELHI	
1. The *Iqdam* of Calcutta.	13th Feb. 1916 ..	For the reason that the circulation of the papers in question were prejudicial to the public safety.	No.
2. The *Tarjuman* of Calcutta.			
3. The *Risalat* of Calcutta.			
4. The *Millat*.	1st May 1918 ..		
5. The *Naqqash* of Calcutta.	28th June 1918 ..		
6. The *Jamhur* of Calcutta.	..	..	The Punjab Government have taken action under the Post Office against these papers and the orders apply automatically to the Delhi Post Office.
7. The *Commonweal* of Madras.	..	..	
8. The *New India* of Madras.	..	..	

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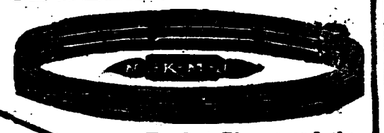

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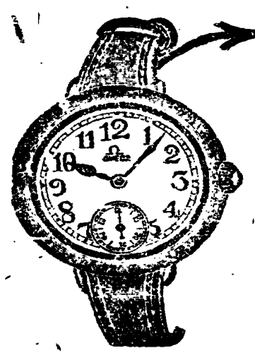

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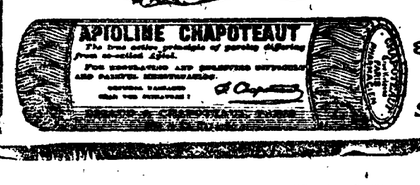

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Each piece for one complete suit, Rs. 12 per piece.

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For an experiment we request the sufferer to try one of the following cheap but wonderful medicines—for serious **Malaria**, obstinate **Dysentery** of all stages, **Scorpion Bites Asthma**, Price As 12 for each. **Urinary troubles** of all kinds, **Gastric Colic** and **obstinate Eczema**, Price Re. 1-8 for each, and for Extreme **Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility**, and all **Eye complaints**, except cataract as well as long pending **Orchitis** and **Rheumatism** in all its stages, Price Rs. 2. for each ,Medicines are free from Mercury.

Apply with history of your ailment to : I. MUKERJI, Manager, and all confidential letters to R. CHAKRAVA TTY M. A., Secretary, Medical Board.

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You may not believe this at first. But you will believe after. Over 23,000 unsolicited testimonials praise the wonderful powers of Amritdhara. It is a miraculous medicine, given to the world after years of study and experience. Nearly all diseases from A to Z vanish like snow in the sun. You will have a new life afterwards. To save time, money, trouble and anxiety, write early.

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because, it is the infallible remedy, having wonderful curative powers, because it is the elixir of life, giving new hope for the hopeless, because it is the best household medicine you can always rely on, and because it is a panacea for the world, which never fails. Rs. 2-8 only a phial. Sample annas 8. Descriptive book "Amrit" is free. Don't delay. Write and be convinced of all we say. Avoid worthless imitations.

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Manufactured in accordance with the Standard of the British Cable Makers' Association.

We always keep large stocks of above **"Furukawa"** Wires.

ALSO PUMPS, MOTORS, FANS A.C. & D.C., ETC., ETC., ETC.

Estimates and Particulars sent on application.

SUPER OR MAKE

LOOK AT THIS PICTURE AND THAT.

SARALA DEVI AND LAHORE PURDAH CLUB.

LADY O'DWYER'S AMAZING STEP.

"Young India" publishes the following:—
The following has been received by Srimati Sarala Devi Chaudhrani from the Government of India:—

Government of India,
Army Department, Delhi,
Dated 8th Dec., 1919.

Madam,

I am directed to refer to the list published with the Gazette of India dated the 28th July 1919 in which you were mentioned for valuable service rendered in India in connection with the war 1914—1919 and to forward as a souvenier and a mark of appreciation of the Government of India the war badge enclosed.

I am,
Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) G. H. BINGLEY,
Major General.
Secretary to the Government of India.

To Mrs. Dutt Chaudhari.

She was instrumental in sending many a Bengali youth to the war. It is said that it was her poetry, her touching songs and addresses that appealed to the masses and inspired them to offer their services and co-operation. Hence the badge she has only just had the honour of receiving.

NOW TURN TO THE OTHER PICTURE.

To
The Committee of the Lahore Purdah Club.

Government House, Lahore.
Dated 17th April, 1919.

My dear friend,

As President of the Lahore Purdah Club I wish to let you know that the names of Chaudhri and Chaudhrani Rambhuj Dutt have been taken off the Government House list.

I should like the Committee of the Purdah Club here to consider at once the desirability of first giving the Chaudhrani the opportunity of resigning her membership of our Purdah Club before taking steps to remove her name from the list of our members.

It is obvious that the wife of the Lieut.-Governor cannot belong to the same club as the wife of Chaudhari Rambhuj Dutt.

As Mrs. Richey is away and has appointed no one to take her place, I am taking upon myself to act as secretary and I am writing to Mrs. Richey to that effect so as not to waste time, and if the members English and Indian, agree and sign enclosed, the notice from our Lahore Purdah Club can be sent to the Chaudhrani in a day or two.

I am,
Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) ANA O'DWYER,

Simla.
April 22nd 1919.

Dear Madam,

I am requested by the Committee, Lahore Purdah Club, to ask you to send in your resignation of membership of this Club and to forward to you the enclosed notice.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) M. RICHEY,
Hony. Secy., Purdah, Club.

The notice sent to Shrimati Sarladevi is the draft notice referred to in the following E. Y. I.J.

Notice from the President of the Committee of the Lahore Purdah Club sent to Chaudhrani Rambhuj Dutt dated 22nd April 1919.

We, the English and Indian members of the Committee of the Lahore Purdah Club, in consequence of what has happened, consider that your name should no longer appear among its members and understand from this that you will not in future be welcome to any of our meetings.

(Sd.) M. RICHEY,
Secretary, Purdah Club.

Copies of members' signatures:
Anna O'Dwyer (President)
Mildred Kitchin.
Mrs. B. J. Rustomjee
Mrs. K. Rustomjee
Begum Zulfiqar Ali Khan
A. N. Mahomed Shafi
Marie Woolner
Mrs. K. Niamatullah
Mrs. Thapar
P. W. Thapar
F. R. Sirajudin
Mohini Mayadas
F. B. Ahmed Hussein
Nancy Ewing Lucas.

Let it be remembered that Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Chaudhari was simply deported along with other Lahore leaders on mere suspicion. There was nothing proved against him. The trial followed a considerable time later. But the day after his deportation, his and Mrs. Chaudhari's names were removed from the Government House list. The same day Lady O'Dwyer hastened to circulate the letter and procure signatures of the members of the Purdah Ladies' Club.

It is painful to find cultured Indian ladies being so terror-struck as to easily expose themselves to ridicule and insult. For in sending the notice they did to Sarladevi Chaudhrani they insulted not Mrs. Chaudhari but themselves. Shrimati Sarladevi is a member of the Bengal aristocracy, wife of a noted leader of the Punjab and, what is more, one of the few highly educated and gifted ladies India possesses. It was the club that was honoured by her being its member. We have no desire to give undue prominence to this indiscretion of Lady O'Dwyer "blazing" though it was. We hope now that everybody seems to be regaining sanity, either Lady Maclagan or the members themselves would right this wrong they have done to themselves and to society.

TO ASCERTAIN which of the OPTIONS granted under the

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY ACT

WILL PROVE ADVANTAGEOUS whether you are liable to the DUTY

DO NOT DEPEND UPON CASUAL ADVISERS OR ON SECONDHAND INFORMATION, BUT

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Prices Second to none.

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ENSURES

PLEASURE in BUYING
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It is "very soothing," says **Pandit Prithinath.** "Of great medicinal efficacy," according to **Lokamanya Tilak.** "Refreshingly Cooling," says the **Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjia;** and last, but not the least, says the **"Poet-Laureate"** of Asia, **Sir Rabindranath Tagore:—**

"The ladies of my family frequently use KUNTAL KAUMUDI TAILA.

Price per large Bottle, 14 Ans. only.

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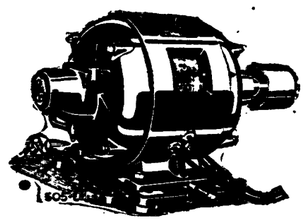
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Electric New Motors and Dynamos



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Heavy Reductions

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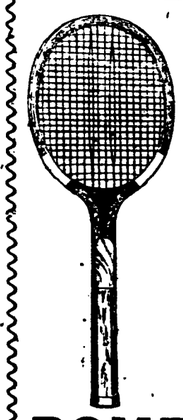

Having recently received large Consignments of **English** made Tennis Rackets of the following makes, we have the pleasure to announce **Heavy Reductions** in the Prices of all of them, notwithstanding the fact that the English Manufactures have further increased their prices in almost all cases.

Here are a few of the **Well-known Brands** offered:—

F. H. Ayre's:—
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Slazengers:—
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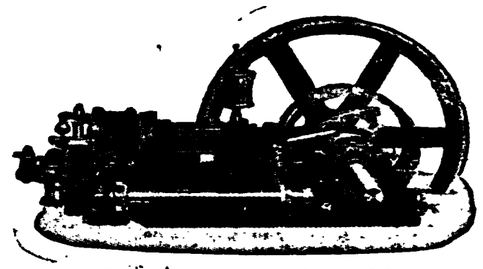

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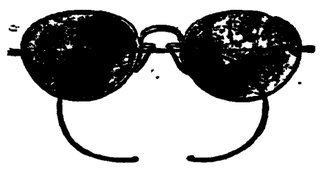

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